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Instructions

Stylist

SPECIAL ZIG-ZAG SEWING MACHINE/MODEL 466

SINGER

What's new for tomorrow is at **SINGER** *today!**

Congratulations!

As the owner of the *Stylist** Zig-Zag Sewing Machine by SINGER, you are about to enter a wonderful new world of sewing! From the moment you begin to sew on your sewing machine, you will be delighted with its easy, dependable operation.

- Perfect straight stitching.
- Time-saving blindstitching.
- Practical and decorative zig-zag stitching.
- Twin-needle stitching for those extra finishing touches.
- Rapid-action push-button reverse stitching.
- One-way needle insertion that makes it impossible to insert needle backwards.

May we recommend that before you begin to sew, you discover all the many advantages of your *Stylist* machine by going through this instruction book step by step while seated at your machine.

SINGER* service is always close at hand. If your sewing machine should need servicing, call your local SINGER CENTER to be sure of warranted SINGER parts and service. You will find the address under THE SINGER COMPANY in the telephone directory.

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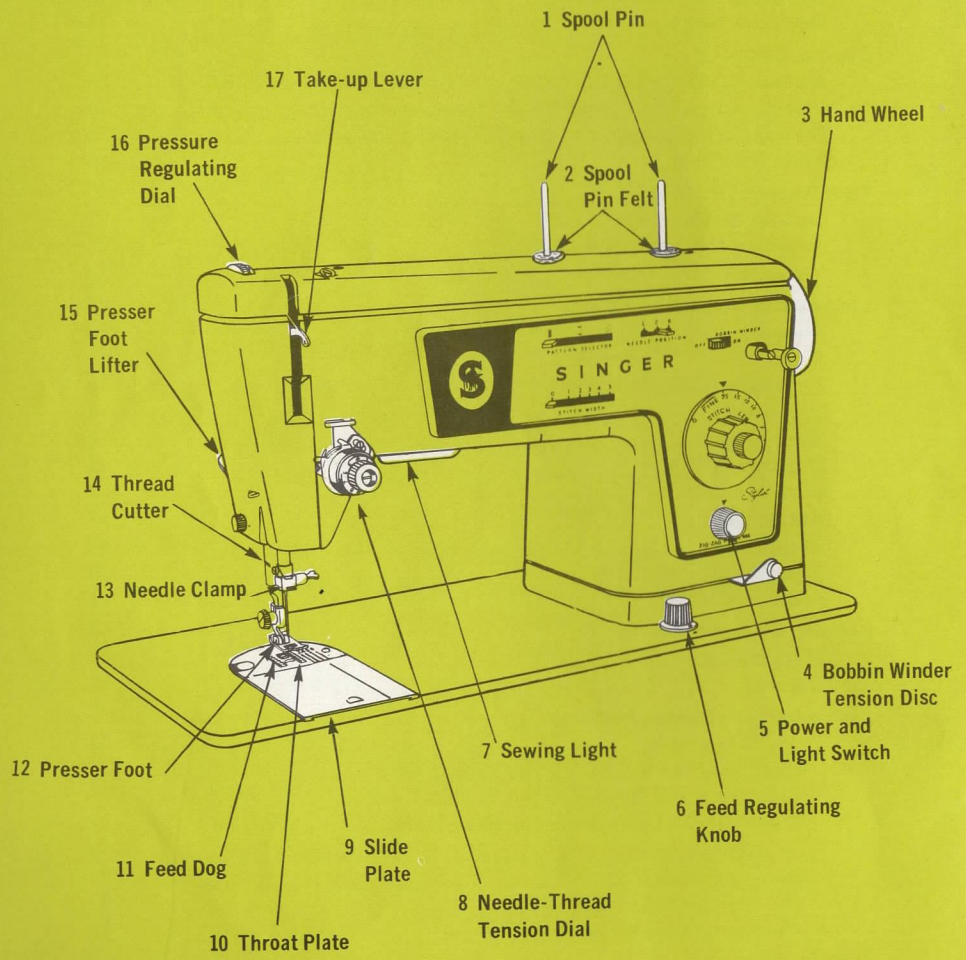
Getting to know your **SINGER**

PRINCIPAL PARTS



sewing machine

. . . AND WHAT THEY DO

1. **Spool Pin** — Holds thread spools of various sizes.
2. **Spool Pin Felt** — Helps thread unwind smoothly.
3. **Hand Wheel** — Turns *toward you* to move take-up lever and needle up and down.
4. **Bobbin Winder Tension Disc** — Regulates thread tension for bobbin winding.
5. **Power and Light Switch** — Turns on the power and the sewing light simultaneously. When machine is not in use, the switch should be in OFF position.
6. **Feed Regulating Knob** — Regulates the feed dog height for sewing on regular or fine fabrics and for darning.
7. **Sewing Light** — Pours light on sewing area.
8. **Needle-Thread Tension Dial** — Numbers allow for exact, easy-to-duplicate tension settings.
9. **Slide Plate** — Opens easily for removal and replacement of bobbin.
10. **Throat Plate** — Numbered guidelines help you keep seams straight.
11. **Feed Dog** — Moves fabric as it is being stitched.
12. **Presser Foot** — Holds fabric against feed dog.
13. **Needle Clamp** — Holds single and twin-needles. It is designed to make needles self-setting and eliminate the possibility of incorrect insertion.
14. **Thread Cutter** — Cuts thread conveniently and safely.
15. **Presser Foot Lifter** — At back of machine, raises and lowers presser foot and bar.
16. **Pressure Regulating Dial** — Regulates degree of pressure exerted on fabric by presser foot.
17. **Take-up Lever** — Releases needle thread for forming the stitch and pulls it taut for setting the stitch.

18. **Bobbin Winder Switch and Spindle** — Lets you fill the bobbin with thread quickly and easily. Bobbin stops winding when full.

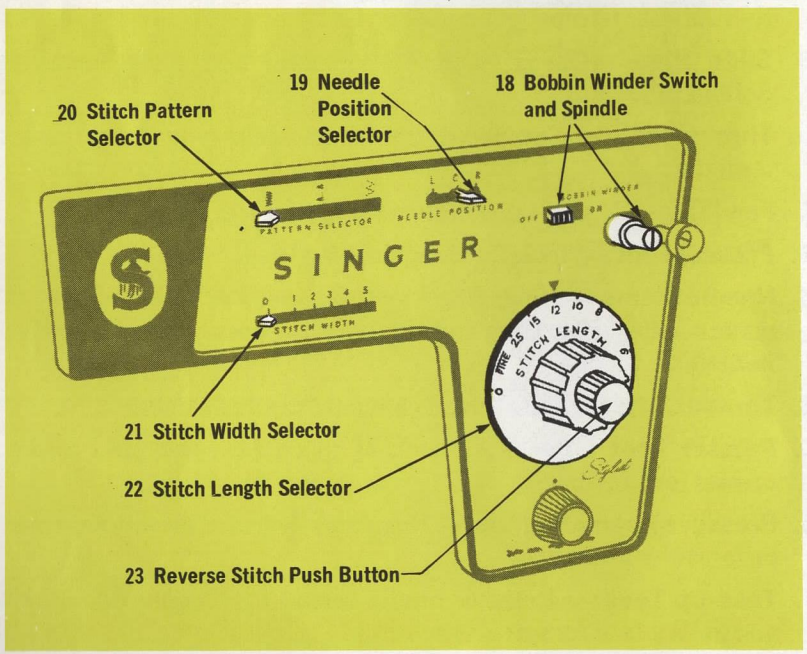
19. **Needle Position Selector** — Places the needle in either left, center, or right stitching position. Center (C) position is used most often. Left (L) and right (R) settings are for special stitch placement.

20. **Stitch Pattern Selector** — Lets you select plain zig-zag stitching (▲▲▲), blindstitching (▲...▲), or multi-stitch zig-zag stitching (▲▲▲).

21. **Stitch Width Selector** — Settings 1 through 5 allow for a variety of zig-zag stitch widths. Setting 0 is for straight stitching.

22. **Stitch Length Selector** — The numbered settings on the dial allow for a variety of stitch lengths, including FINE for zig-zag satin stitching.

23. **Reverse Stitch Push Button** — Allows you to stitch backwards and instantly return to forward stitching.


19 Needle Position Selector
18 Bobbin Winder Switch and Spindle
20 Stitch Pattern Selector
SINGER
21 Stitch Width Selector
22 Stitch Length Selector
23 Reverse Stitch Push Button

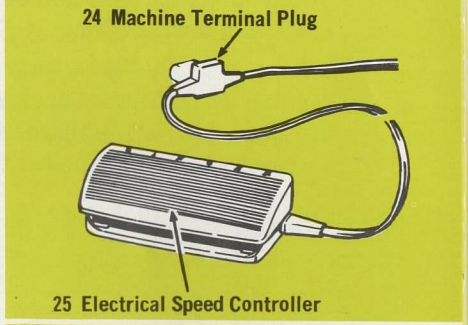
24. **Plug** — Before plugging in the machine, be sure that the voltage and number of cycles stamped on the plate under the hand wheel are within the range marked on the electric meter installed by your power company. To connect the machine, push the machine terminal plug into the receptacle at the right end of the machine. Then connect the wall plug into an electrical outlet.

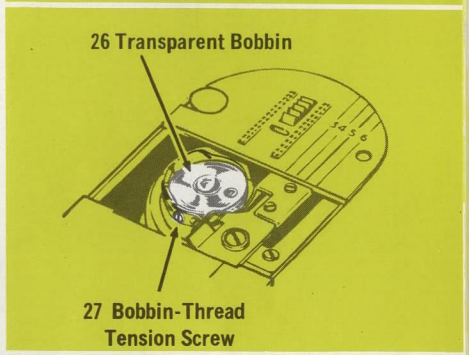
25. **Electrical Speed Controller** — Controls speed of the machine; the harder you press, the faster it will sew.

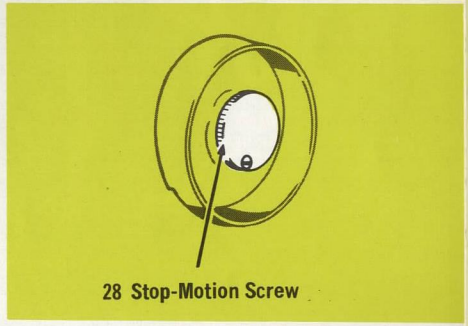
26. **Transparent Bobbin** — Shows thread supply. It is easily removed for bobbin winding.

27. **Bobbin-Thread Tension Screw** — Seldom needs adjustment. A very slight turn produces a noticeable change in tension.

28. **Stop-Motion Screw** — Directs power to the needle. Loosen the screw for bobbin winding.



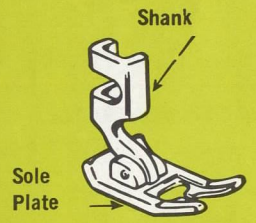




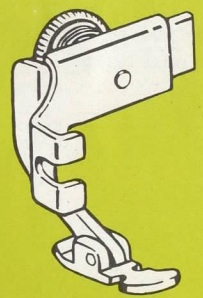
ACCESSORIES . . . And When to Use Them

The accessories that come with your *Stylist* sewing machine will help you to sew with ease and comfort. They are simple to use and place a variety of sewing effects at your fingertips.

To increase the versatility of your sewing machine still further, a number of additional accessories, such as the button foot and ruffler, are available for purchase at your local Singer Center. (Some of these accessories are described at the end of this instruction book.)



General Purpose Foot



Zipper Foot

Special Purpose Foot

General Purpose Foot

The general purpose foot is in place on the machine and can be used for both straight or zig-zag stitching.

It has a two-piece construction (shank and sole plate). Should the sole plate become detached from the shank, simply lower the presser bar so the shank opening fits over the hinge in the sole plate and press down on the presser foot screw until the sole plate snaps into place.

Zipper Foot

The zipper foot makes it easy to place stitching close to a raised edge. Thus, it is useful for corded seams (page 35) as well as zipper insertion (page 39). It can be adjusted to either the right or the left side of the needle; and the hinge allows it to ride over pins, heavy layers of fabric, or across seams.

Special Purpose Foot

The special purpose foot is designed for zig-zag satin stitching, buttonholing, and applique. This light, flexible foot has a raised center section that allows closely spaced zig-zag stitches to feed evenly. The small eyelets at the front of the foot hold a filler cord when desired.

Changing Presser Feet

1. Raise the presser foot.
2. Loosen the presser foot screw.
3. Slip presser foot from around the presser bar.
4. Hook new presser foot around bar.
5. Tighten presser foot screw.

Blindstitch Hem Guide

The blindstitch hem guide is used with the general purpose foot to position the hem fold for blindstitch hemming (page 42). To attach simply loosen presser foot screw and slip guide between screw and presser foot shank. Position guide so that it clears both slide plate and presser foot toe. Tighten screw.

Twin Needle

The twin needle makes it possible to place two parallel, closely spaced, decorative lines of stitching simultaneously. Either straight or zig-zag stitching can be used. For instructions, see page 27.

Needles

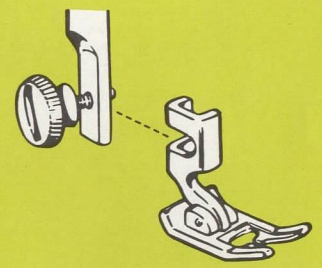
One needle is in your machine. There are three extra needles, catalog 2020 (15 x 1) size 14 among your accessories.

Bobbins

One transparent bobbin is in place in your machine. Three extra bobbins are among your accessories.

Tension Screwdriver

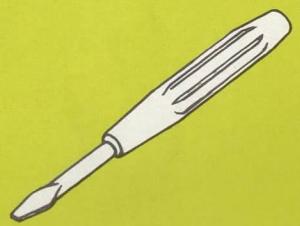
One small screwdriver is for turning the screw in the bobbin case on the rare occasions you have to adjust the bobbin-thread tension.



Changing Presser Foot

Blindstitch Hem Guide

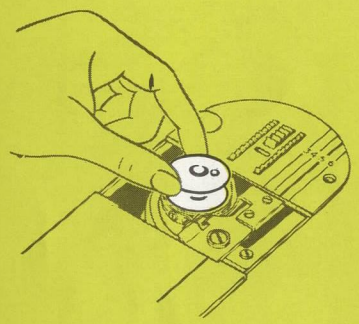
Twin Needle



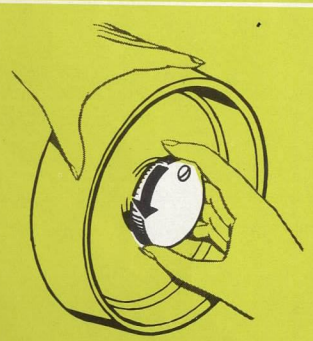
Tension Screwdriver

Threading your sewing machine

Like all sewing machines that produce what is called a "lockstitch," your *Stylist* sewing machine sews with two threads. The upper thread comes from the spool and is threaded through the eye of the needle. The lower thread comes from the bobbin, the small plastic spool that you wind using the machine. It is best to wind the bobbin before threading the needle.



Removing Bobbin

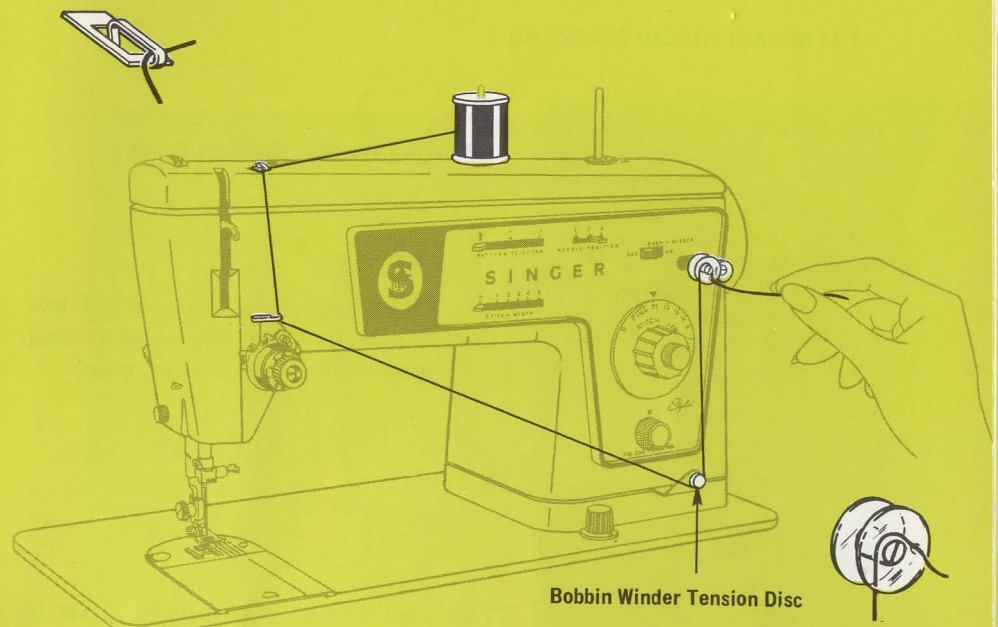


Loosening Stop Motion Screw

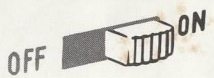
THE BOBBIN THREAD

Winding the Bobbin

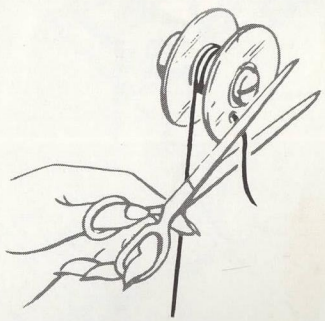
1. Turn hand wheel toward you until needle is at its highest position.
2. Open the slide plate and lift out bobbin.
3. Loosen the stop-motion screw with your right hand while holding the hand wheel with your left.
4. Place bobbin on spindle.



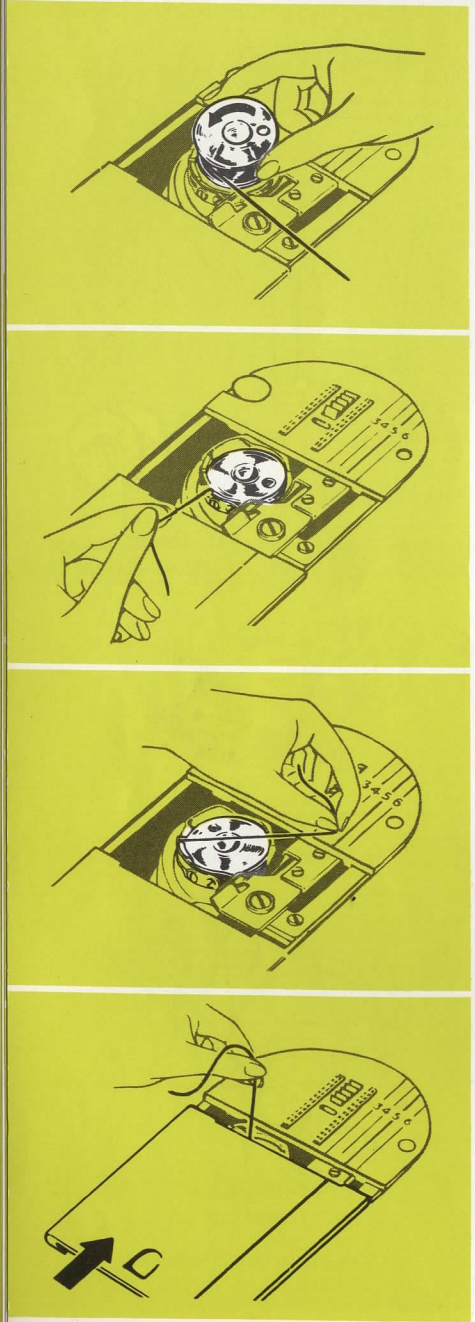
5. Place spool of thread on spool pin over the spool pin felt and lead thread through top cover and tension-assembly thread guides and around bobbin winder tension disc.
6. Pass thread, from the inside, through hole in bobbin.
7. Move bobbin winder switch to ON position, hold thread end as shown, and start the machine.
8. Cut off thread end after a few coils have been wound on the bobbin.
9. When required amount of thread has been wound (winding will stop when bobbin is full), move bobbin winder switch to OFF position, and cut thread.
10. Tighten stop-motion screw by turning it away from you with right hand, while holding the hand wheel with your left hand.



Bobbin Winder Switch



Cutting Off Thread End



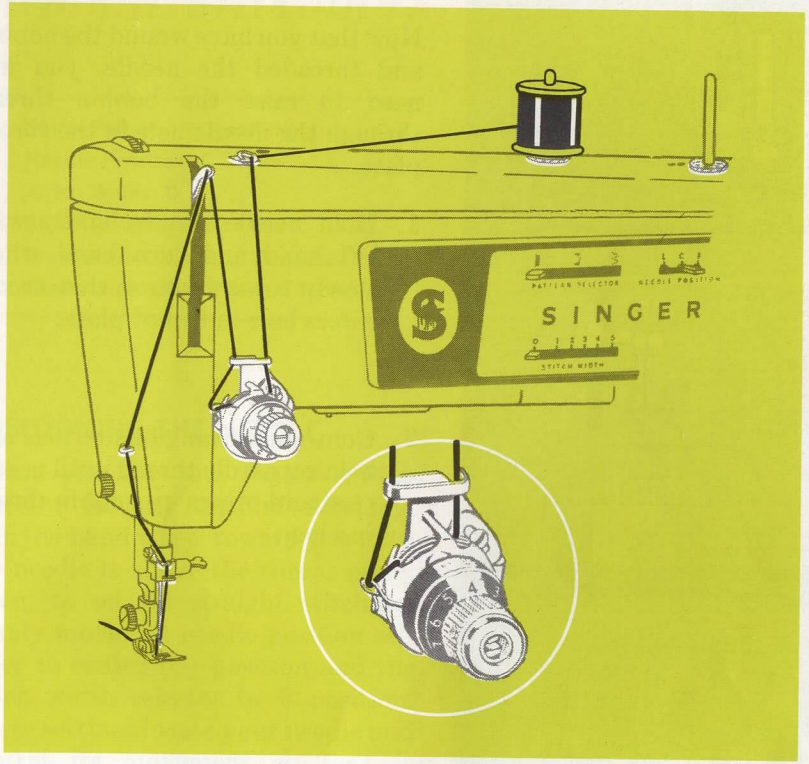
Threading the Bobbin Case

1. Hold bobbin so that thread unwinds in direction shown, and insert bobbin in bobbin case.

2. Pull thread into notch, draw it under tension spring and back into slot.

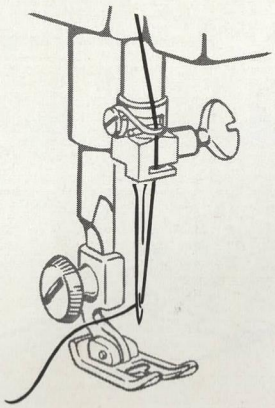
3. Draw about three inches of thread diagonally across the bobbin.

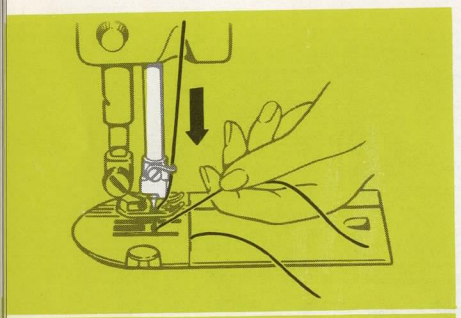
4. Close slide plate with the thread in slot between the throat plate and slide plate.

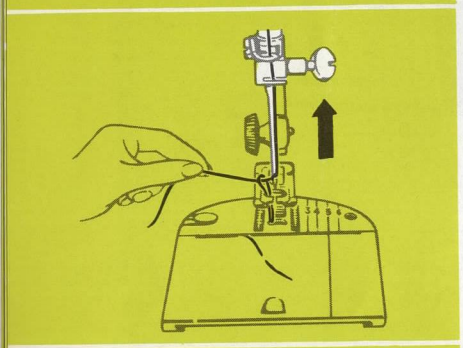


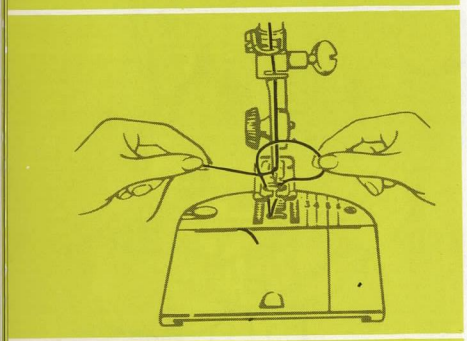
THE NEEDLE THREAD

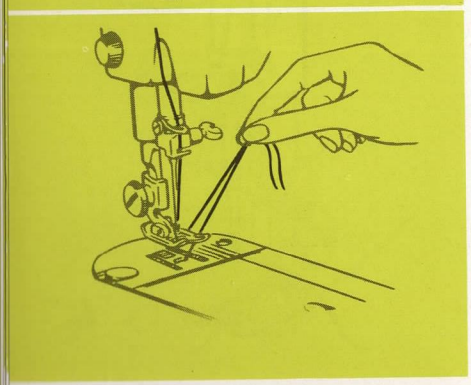
1. Turn hand wheel toward you to raise needle to its highest position.
2. Make sure spool pin felt is on spool pin at top of machine.
3. Place spool of thread on spool pin and lead thread through threading points shown. Thread the needle from front to back.
4. Draw about three inches of thread through eye of needle.











RAISING THE BOBBIN THREAD

Now that you have wound the bobbin and threaded the needle, you will need to raise the bobbin thread through the needle hole in the throat plate.

1. Hold needle thread lightly with left hand and turn hand wheel slowly toward you so that needle enters hole in throat plate.

2. Continue turning hand wheel and holding needle thread until needle rises and brings up bobbin thread in a loop.

3. Undo the loop with your finger.

4. Place both needle and bobbin threads under presser foot, and lay them diagonally across the feed dog.

. . . You are now ready to sew

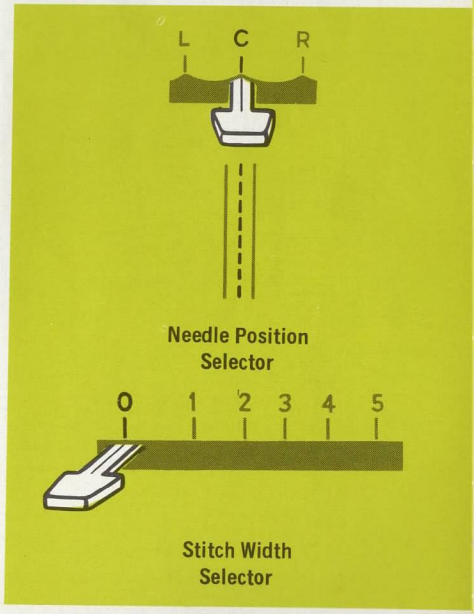
Straight stitching

Stitch Pattern: Any setting
Needle Position: **C**
Stitch Width: **0**
Stitch Length: To suit fabric
Presser Foot: General Purpose
Feed Height: **R** or **F** to suit fabric

POSITIONING THE NEEDLE

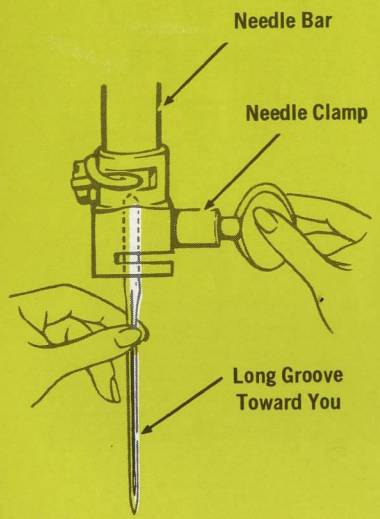
Before you set your *Stylist* sewing machine for any kind of stitching, turn the hand wheel toward you until the needle is above the throat plate. Then, to set for straight stitching, simply move the needle position selector to center (C) position and the stitch width selector to **0** position. These settings locate your needle and control its movement so that it stitches straight up and down in the center of the needle hole with no sidewise movement. When alternating between straight stitching and plain zig-zag stitching, set the stitch pattern selector at ⋀⋀⋀.

For instructions on setting the stitch width selector and the needle position selector in other positions, see page 24.



ADJUSTING FOR YOUR FABRIC

As you get ready to sew, take advantage of the flexibility of your sewing machine. With a choice of needle sizes and four easy-to-use selectors for stitch length, pressure, feed height, and needle-thread tension, you can adjust the machine to sew perfectly on a wide variety of fabrics. The table on page 15 will guide you in selecting the correct thread and needle sizes and stitch length according to the weight of your fabric.



Changing the Needle

The needle clamp has been designed so that the needle can only be inserted one way—the correct way, with the flat side of the shank to the back.

1. Turn hand wheel toward you until needle is at highest position.
2. Loosen needle-clamp screw and remove needle.
3. Insert new needle in clamp with the flat side of the needle to the back and the long groove toward you; push it up as far as it will go.
4. Tighten needle clamp screw.

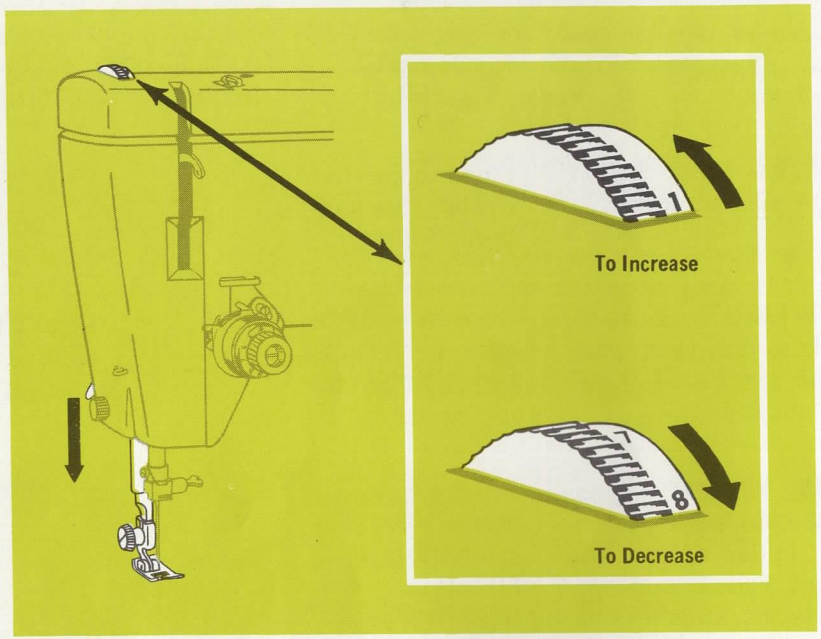
This machine uses needle catalog 2020 (15 x 1), available in sizes 9, 11, 14, 16, and 18.

FABRIC, THREAD, NEEDLE AND STITCH LENGTH TABLE

FABRICS	THREAD SIZES	NEEDLE SIZES	STITCH LENGTH SETTING
DELICATE — tulle, chiffon, fine lace, silk, organdy	Fine mercerized cotton, fine synthetic thread	9	15 to 20
LIGHTWEIGHT — batiste, organdy, jersey, voile, taffeta, silk, crepe, chiffon velvet, plastic film	50 mercerized cotton, "A" silk, synthetic thread	11	12 to 15 (8 to 10 for plastic)
MEDIUM WEIGHT — gingham, percale, pique, linen, chintz, faille, satin, fine corduroy, velvet, suitings, stretch fabric, knits	50 mercerized cotton, "A" silk, synthetic thread, 60 cotton	14	12 to 15
MEDIUM HEAVY — gabardine, tweed, sailcloth, denim, coatings, drapery fabrics	Heavy-duty mercerized cotton, 40 to 60 cotton, synthetic thread	16	10 to 12
HEAVY — overcoatings, dungaree, upholstery fabrics, canvas	Heavy-duty mercerized cotton, 24 to 40 cotton	18	6 to 10
ALL WEIGHTS—decorative top stitching	"D" silk† (buttonhole twist)	18	6 to 12

†Use with 50 mercerized cotton or "A" silk in bobbin.

Adjusting Pressure



The pressure dial regulates the pressure that the presser foot exerts on the fabric.

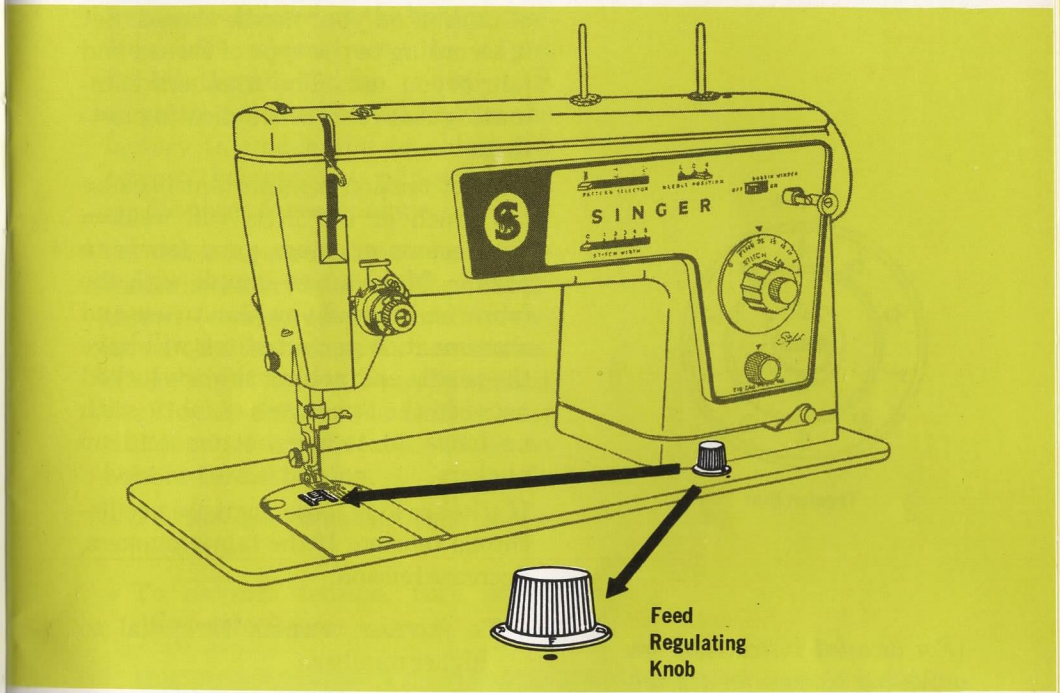
Correct pressure is important because it means that the fabric feeds smoothly, evenly, without being marred.

Generally, heavy fabric requires heavy pressure; lightweight fabric, light pressure. But fabric texture must also be considered. Soft fabrics, for example, require less pressure than crisp fabrics. If the fabric is spongy or has a pile surface (velvet, for example), use fairly light pressure to prevent crushing. Pressure adjustment for fine fabric should be made *after* the feed regulating knob has been set. When darning without an embroidery hoop, set dial at D.

Lower the presser foot before setting pressure.

- To *increase* pressure, turn dial to a higher number.
- To *decrease* pressure, turn dial to a lower number.

Adjusting Feed Height



The feed can be placed in any one of three positions—R, F, or D—by rotating the feed regulating knob.

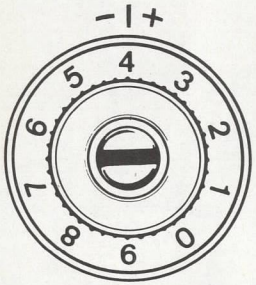
R (REGULAR) is used for sewing on most fabrics The feed is raised to its highest point.

F (FINE) is used for sewing on delicate or lightweight fabrics such as silk, batiste, crepe, and fabrics that mar or crush easily. The feed is lowered slightly.

D (DARN) is used for free-motion darning and embroidery and for button sewing. The feed is lowered below the throat plate and does not move the fabric.

Raise the presser foot before regulating feed height.

- Turn the feed regulating knob to align setting R, F, or D with the black dot • on machine bed.



Tension Dial

(*For detailed instructions on adjusting tension for zig-zag stitching, see page* 25).

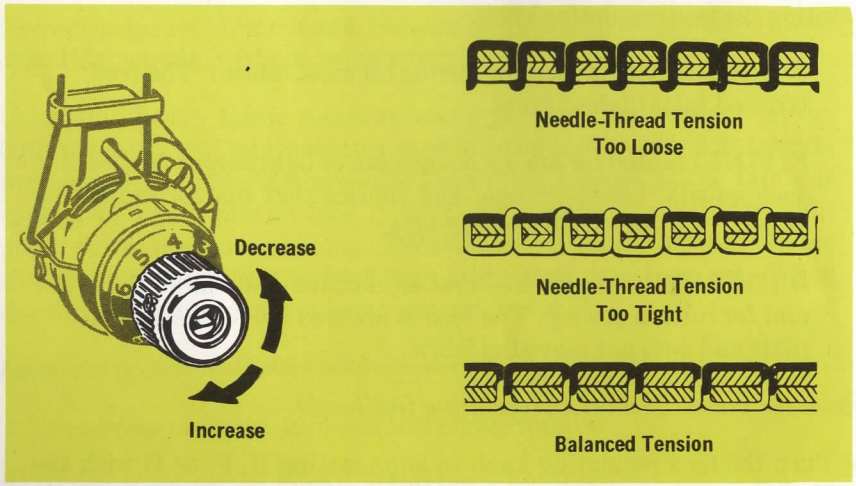
Adjusting Needle-Thread Tension

The tension dial regulates the degree of tension on your needle thread. Set it according to the type of thread and fabric you use. The numbers eliminate guesswork in duplicating settings.

Correct tension is important because too much or too little will weaken your seams or cause your fabric to pucker. Make a test sample with the fabric and thread you plan to use and examine it. A perfect stitch will have the needle and bobbin threads locked between the two layers of fabric with no loops on top or bottom and no puckers.

If stitches look loose, increase needle-thread tension. If the fabric puckers, decrease tension.

- To *increase* tension, turn dial to higher number.
- To *decrease* tension, turn dial to lower number.

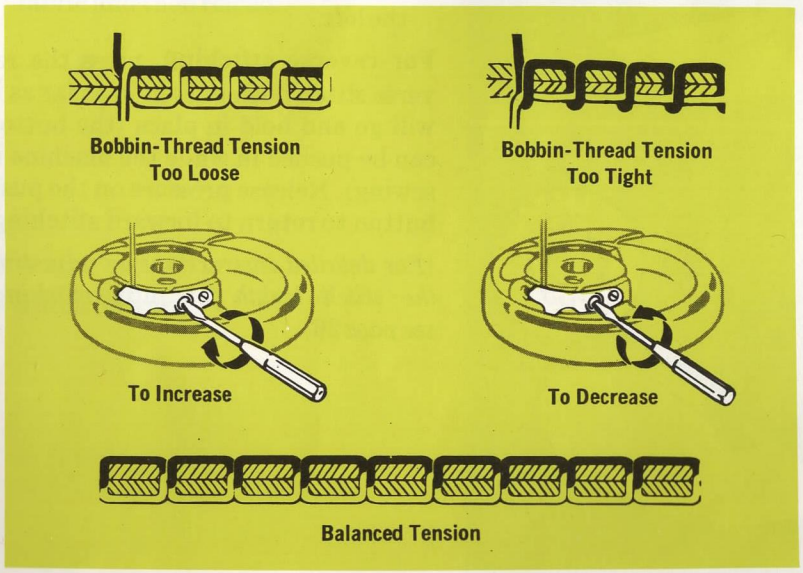


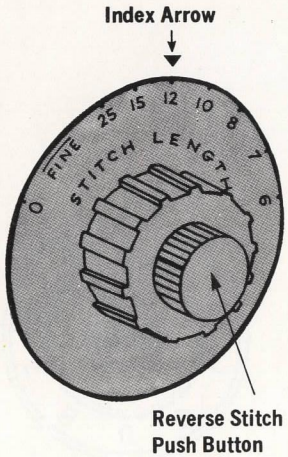
Adjusting Bobbin-Thread Tension

Bobbin-thread tension is controlled by a screw located on the bobbin case. You will seldom need to adjust bobbin-thread tension since it is correctly adjusted before leaving the factory to enable you to obtain the correct balance by adjusting the needle-thread tension alone.

On those rare occasions when it becomes necessary to adjust the bobbin-thread tension, use the small screwdriver that is among your accessories. A very slight turn on the screw nearest the thread slot on the bobbin case will produce a noticeable change in bobbin-thread tension.

- To *increase* tension, turn screw clockwise.
- To *decrease* tension, turn screw counterclockwise.





Stitch Length Selector

Adjusting Stitch Length

The stitch length selector controls the length of stitches. The numbers around the edge of the selector dial express stitch length in stitches per inch: the higher the number, the shorter the stitch. Generally, shorter stitches are best for lightweight fabric; longer ones for heavy fabric. The FINE area is used for the adjustment of zig-zag satin stitching.

Setting Selector

- Turn dial so that the stitch length desired is positioned under the arrowhead ▼ on the control panel.
- To *shorten* the stitch, turn dial to the right.
- To *lengthen* the stitch, turn dial to the left.

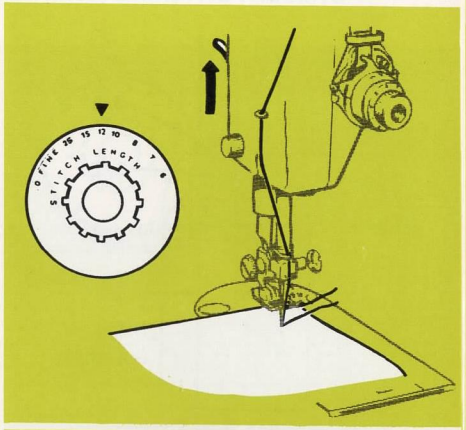
For reverse stitching, press the reverse stitch push button in as far as it will go and hold in place (the button can be pushed in while the machine is sewing). Release pressure on the push button to return to forward stitching.

(For detailed instructions on adjusting the stitch length for satin stitching, see page 26).

SEWING A SEAM

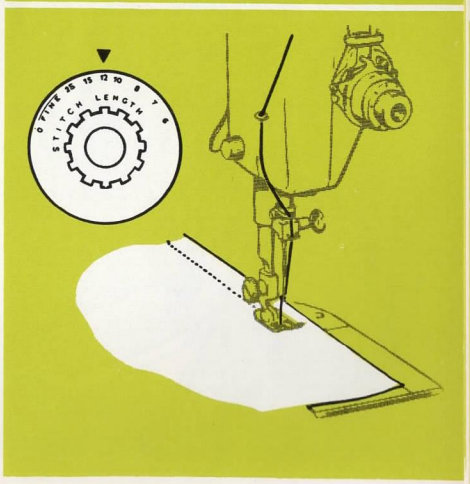
Starting a Seam

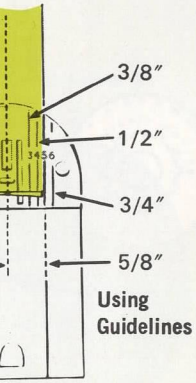
1. Set stitch length selector for desired number of stitches per inch.
2. With presser foot up, align fabric with appropriate seam guideline on throat plate (as described on the following page). Position needle in fabric about ½ inch from the edge.



3. Lower presser foot. Backstitch to the edge of the fabric for reinforcement by pushing in the reverse stitch push button located in the center of the stitch length selector dial. Hold the button until the stitches reach the edge of the fabric and then release.

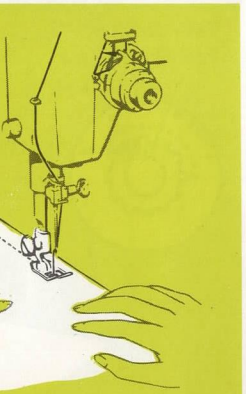
4. Stitch forward.

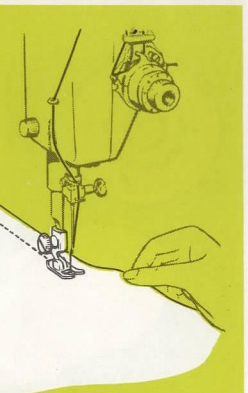




Using Guidelines

Seam Straight


ng Fabric


orting Fabric

Keeping the Seam Straight

As you stitch, use one of the numbered lines on the throat plate as a guide for keeping the seams straight. Numbers indicate distance, in 8ths of an inch, from the needle. If you want a ⅝-inch seam, for example, line up your fabric with line 5.

Guiding and Supporting the Fabric

Most fabrics need only to be *guided* in front of the presser foot.

Some fabrics, however, require *support* while being stitched:

- For filmy sheers, knits, etc., apply *gentle* tension by holding seam in front and back of the presser foot.
- For stretch fabrics, apply *firm* tension in front and back when stitching in the same direction as the stretch. For seams not on the stretch direction, stitch in conventional manner, guiding fabric in front of presser foot.

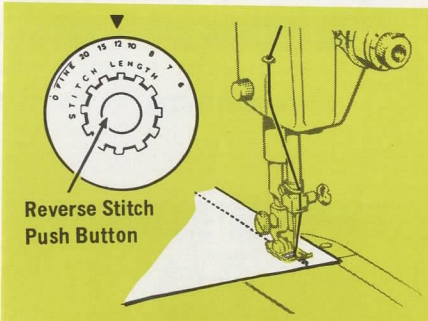
Ending a Seam

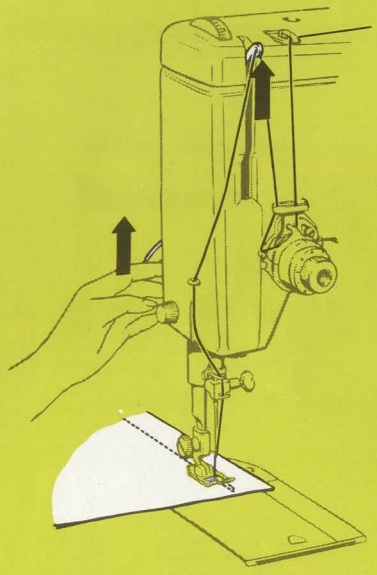
1. Stitch to the fabric edge. Backstitch ½ inch to reinforce the end of the seam by pushing in the reverse stitch push button and then releasing.

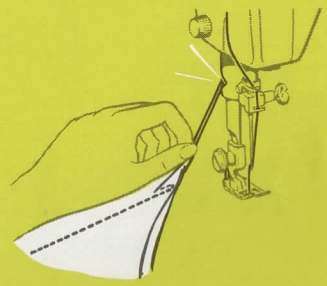
2. Turn hand wheel forward to bring needle to its highest point.

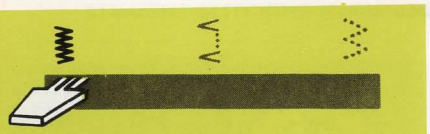
3. Raise presser foot and remove fabric by drawing it to the back and left.

4. Cut threads on thread cutter at rear of presser bar.







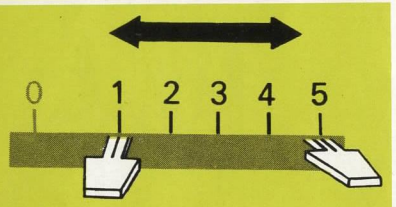


For Plain Zig-Zag

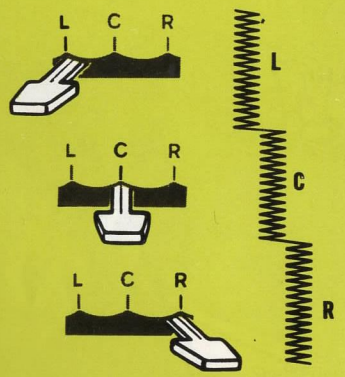
For Blindstitch

For Multi-stitch Zig Zag

Stitch Pattern Selector



Stitch Width Selector



Needle Position Selector

Zig-Zag stitching

Stitch Pattern: (for plain zig-zag)
(for bindstitch)
or
(for multi-stitch zig-zag)

Needle Position: **C**
Stitch Width: **1-5**
Presser Foot: General Purpose
Feed Height: **R** or **F**

With your *Stylist* sewing machine you can do three kinds of zig-zag stitching: plain zig-zag, blindstitch zig-zag, and multi-stitch zig-zag.

The stitch pattern selector, located above the stitch width selector on the front of the machine, controls stitch selection.

Set the stitch width selector on 0 *before moving the stitch pattern selector.*

SETTING STITCH PATTERN SELECTOR

For Plain Zig-Zag Stitching

- Move lever to

For Blindstitching

- Move lever to

For Multi-Stitch Zig-Zag Stitching

- Move lever to

SETTING STITCH WIDTH AND NEEDLE POSITION

To produce plain zig-zag stitching, blind-stitching, or multi-stitch zig-zag stitching, move the stitch width selector from its straight stitch position 0, to any setting between 1 and 5. The higher the number you select, the wider your stitch will be.

Be sure to raise the needle above the throat plate before changing the stitch width.

Most of your zig-zag stitching will be done at center (C) needle position. Left (L) and right (R) settings are used for special stitching requirements, such as buttonholing, button sewing, and twin-needle work. (*See illustration on page* 24.)

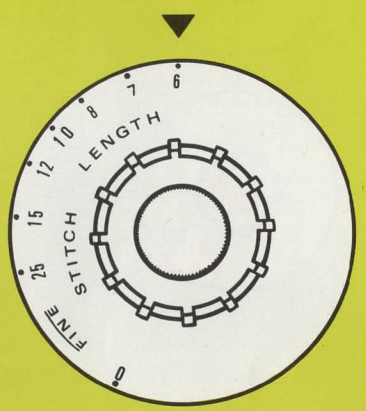
SETTING STITCH LENGTH AND NEEDLE-THREAD TENSION

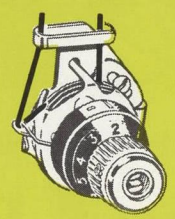
When you are preparing to do any kind of zig-zag stitching, make a test sample with your fabric so that you can adjust your stitch length and needle-thread tension properly. If you need to adjust pressure, see page 16.

Stitch Length

Any stitch length setting from 6 to the beginning of the FINE area will give you an open zig-zag stitch.

The FINE area of the stitch length selector is used for the adjustment of closed zig-zag, or satin stitching, and is explained on page 26.



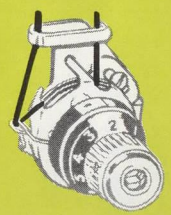


Needle-Thread Tension

Zig-zag stitching requires less tension than straight stitching. Notice the stitching on your test sample. The stitches should lie flat against the fabric without being too taut or without causing the fabric to pucker. If the stitches are not flat, lower the needle-thread tension by turning the dial to a lower number.

Correct

Too Tight



SATIN STITCHING

Satin stitching, a series of closely spaced zig-zag stitches that form a smooth, satin-like surface, is accomplished by sewing a plain zig-zag stitch with the stitch length selector in the FINE area.

When you wish to produce a satin stitch, for buttonholes or decorative work for example, make a test sample first so you can adjust stitch length and thread tension properly.

Soft fabrics may require a backing to ensure a firm stitch. Crisp organdy or lawn is suitable for this purpose.

Stitch Pattern: (plain zig-zag)
Needle Position: **C**
Stitch Width: **1-5**
Stitch Length: FINE
Presser Foot: Special Purpose

Adjusting Stitch Length for Satin Stitching

1. Turn stitch length selector dial to 25 (the beginning of FINE area).
2. Run the machine at a slow speed.
3. Gradually turn the stitch length dial clockwise until stitches are closely spaced and form a smooth surface.

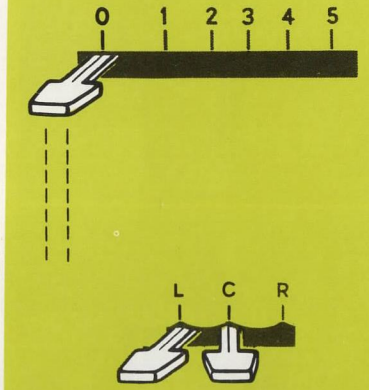
Adjusting Tension for Satin Stitching

Satin stitching generally requires less tension than open zig-zag stitching. Furthermore, the wider the satin stitch the lighter the tension must be. Thus, a stitch width setting of 5 requires the least tension.

If the stitching on your sample looks taut or if the fabric is puckering, lower the needle-thread tension.

Twin-needle stitching

By using a twin needle, you can produce two parallel, closely spaced, decorative lines of stitching simultaneously. You can use either one or two colors of thread, and you can choose either a straight-stitch, zig-zag stitch, blindstitch, or multi-stitch zig-zag setting.



Straight Stitching

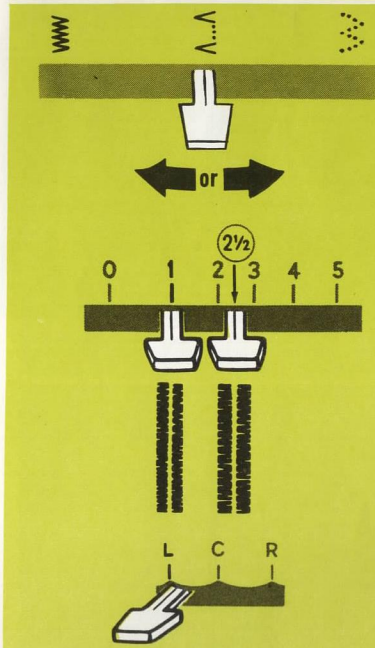
SETTING THE MACHINE

Straight Stitching

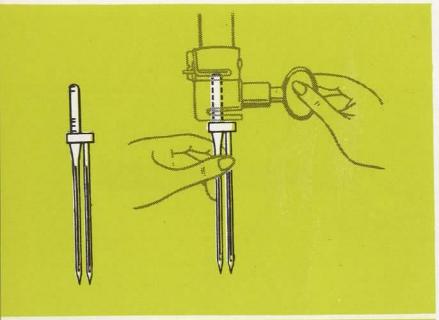
Stitch Pattern: Any setting
Needle Position: **C** or **L** only
Stitch Width: **0**
Stitch Length: To suit fabric
Feed Height: **R** or **F**

Zig-Zag Stitching

Stitch Pattern: (for plain zig-zag)
(for blindstitch)
or
(for multi-stitch zig-zag)
Needle Position: **L** only
Stitch Width: **1-2½** (maximum)
Stitch Length: **12** to FINE area
Feed Height: **R** or **F**

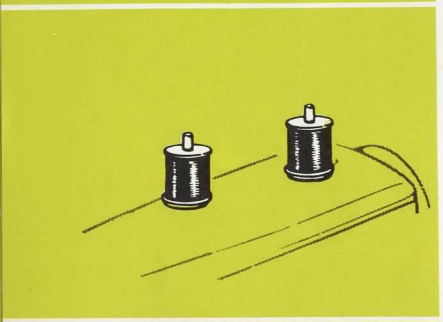


Zig-Zag Stitching



INSERTING THE TWIN NEEDLE

The needle clamp accommodates the twin needle, catalog 2028 (size 14). To insert the twin needle, simply loosen the needle clamp screw, remove single needle, and insert the twin needle as instructed on page 14.

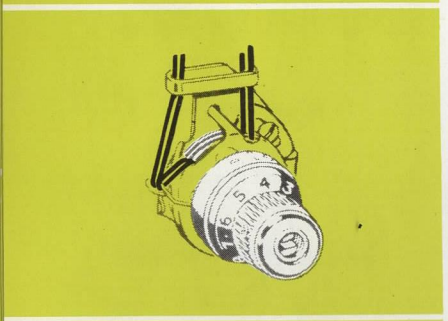


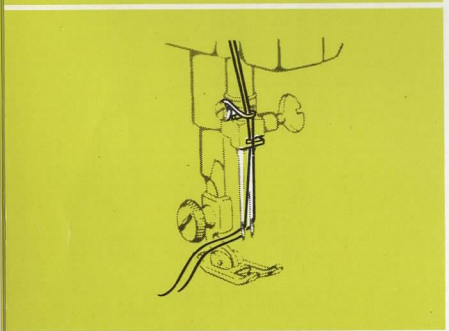
THREADING FOR TWIN-NEEDLE STITCHING

For best results, use No. 50 mercerized cotton thread.

Thread the machine in the same manner as for single-needle stitching except:

1. Be sure that threads are separated by center tension disc as they pass around tension assembly.
2. Carry both threads through the wire loop thread guide above the needle at the same time.
3. Carry only one thread through the last thread guide before the needle.





Clothes and home decorations

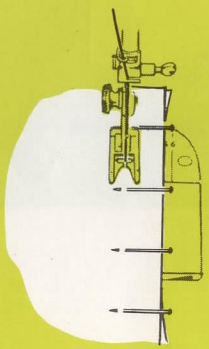
SEAMS

Pin Basting

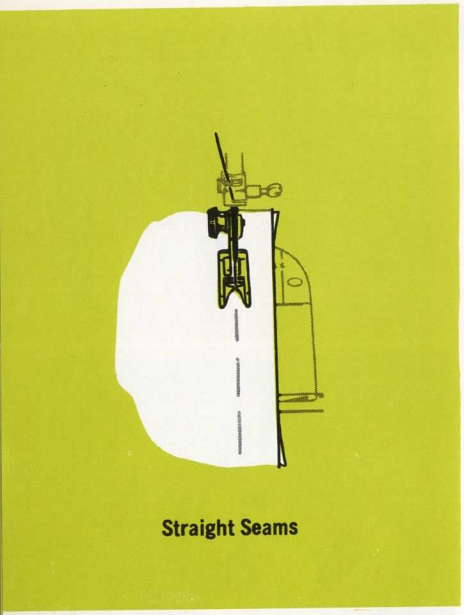
Pin basting is a time saver and can be used in place of hand basting when you are straight stitching seams in easy-to-handle fabrics. When sewing over pins, it is important to use fine pins and to place them correctly in relation to the stitching line.

Place pins so that:

- They are at right angles to the stitching line.
- They just nip into the fabric at the stitching line.
- There is minimum pin extension beyond the stitching line. Pins should not extend under both sides of the presser foot and should never be placed on the underside of the fabric in contact with the feed dog.



Pin Placement

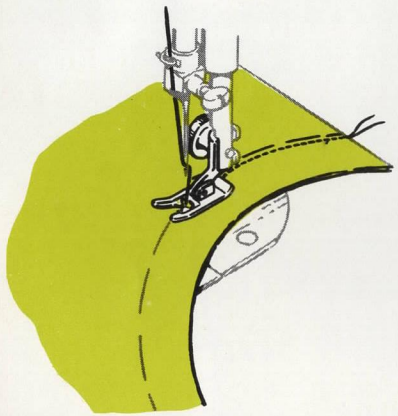


Straight Seams

Straight Seams

Stitch Pattern: Any setting
Needle Position: **C**
Stitch Width: **0**
Stitch Length: **6-20,** depending on fabric
Feed Height: **R** or **F**

1. Pin seam edges together and baste if necessary. If you pin-baste, place pins as instructed on page 29 so that the hinged presser foot will ride freely over the points.
2. Guide the fabric edges lightly against one of the throat plate guidelines while stitching.



Curved Seam

Curved Seams

Follow the same steps as for straight seams *except:*

Use a short stitch length for elasticity and strength. For example, if you use 12 stitches per inch for straight seams, select 15 to 20 per inch to stitch curved seams in the same fabric.

Lingerie Seams

Stitch Pattern: (plain zig-zag)
Needle Position: **C**
Stitch Width: **1½-2**
Stitch Length: **15-20,** depending on fabric
Feed Height: **R** or **F**

To make a lingerie seam both durable and flexible, use a plain zig-zag stitch. This treatment is particularly suitable for bias seams.

1. Straight-stitch the seam (with stitch width at 0) on wrong side.
2. Press both seam allowances in the same direction.
3. From the right side, top-stitch with zig-zag pattern (with stitch width at 1½), letting the needle alternately enter the seam line and seam thickness.

Lingerie Seam

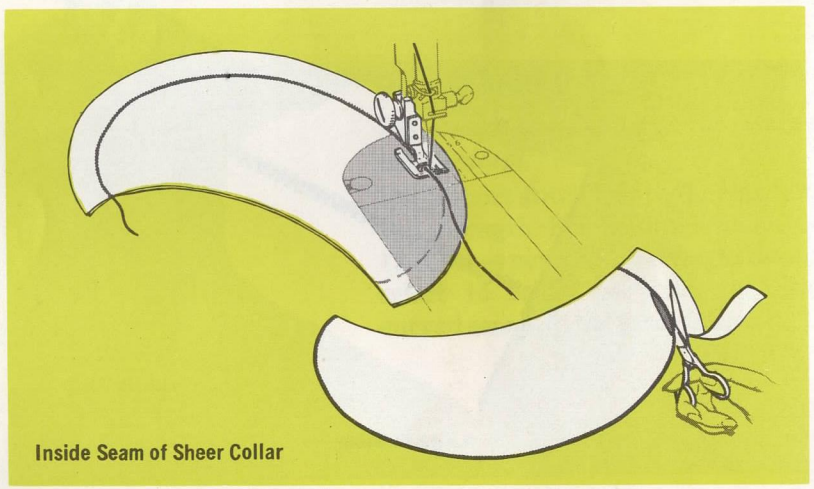
Hairline Seams Inside Sheer Collars, Cuffs, and Facings

Stitch Pattern: (plain zig-zag)

Needle Position: **C**
Stitch Width: **1** or **2**
Stitch Length: FINE (above **25**)
Presser Foot: Special Purpose
Feed Height: **R** or **F**

With a delicate hairline finish, seam allowances that ordinarily show through can be eliminated. Use a filler cord, such as buttonhole twist or fine pearl cotton, to give body to the seam. Lead the cord through the center eyelet on the special purpose foot. Draw the cord under and in back of the foot.

1. Stitch along seam outline, covering the cord.
2. Trim seam allowance close to line of stitching and press.
3. Turn and press.



Inside Seam of Sheer Collar

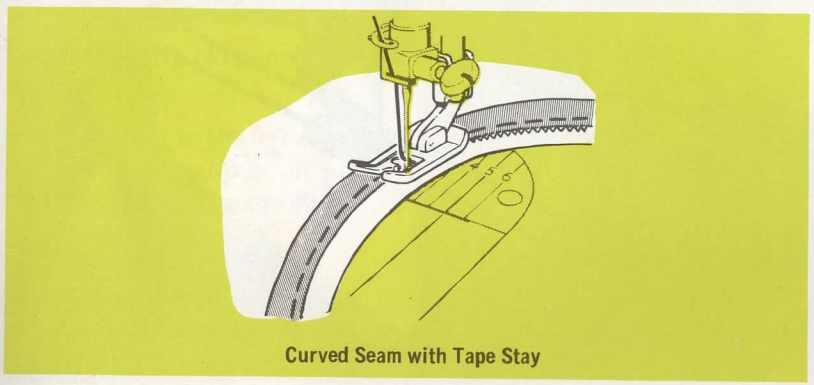
Seams in Knit Fabrics

Stitch Pattern: (plain zig-zag)

Needle Position: **C**
Stitch Width: **2**
Stitch Length: About **20**
Feed Height: **R**

A narrow zig-zag stitch is ideal for seaming knit fabrics. It is particularly desirable for underarm seams where elasticity and give are needed.
However, where a stay is needed to prevent undue stretching at neckline and waistline seams, this same stitch can be used to apply seam tape. For a flat, smooth stayed finish:

1. If seam is curved, pre-shape tape to fit by steam pressing.
2. Baste tape in place.
3. Stitch, allowing needle to enter seam tape and seam allowance alternately.



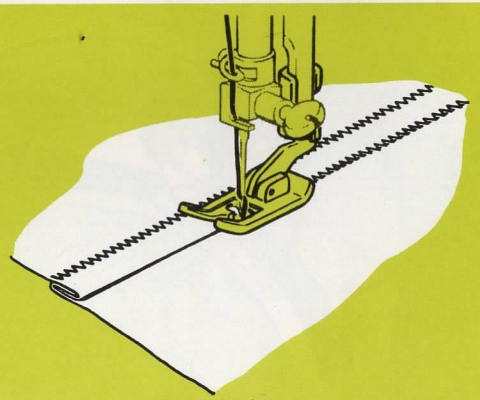
Curved Seam with Tape Stay

Flat-Felled Seams

Stitch Pattern: (plain zig-zag)
Needle Position: **C**
Stitch Width: **1½-2**
Stitch Length: **15-20,** depending on fabric
Feed Height: **R**

Zig-zag stitching gives strength and durability to flat-felled seams.

1. Stitch the seam on the right side of the fabric, taking full seam allowance.
2. Press the seam allowances to one side, keeping the right side of the stitch on top.
3. Trim the under seam allowance to one-half its width.
4. Turn the upper seam allowance edge evenly over the trimmed edge. Top-stitch, letting the needle alternately enter the seam line and the seam thickness.



Flat Felled Seam

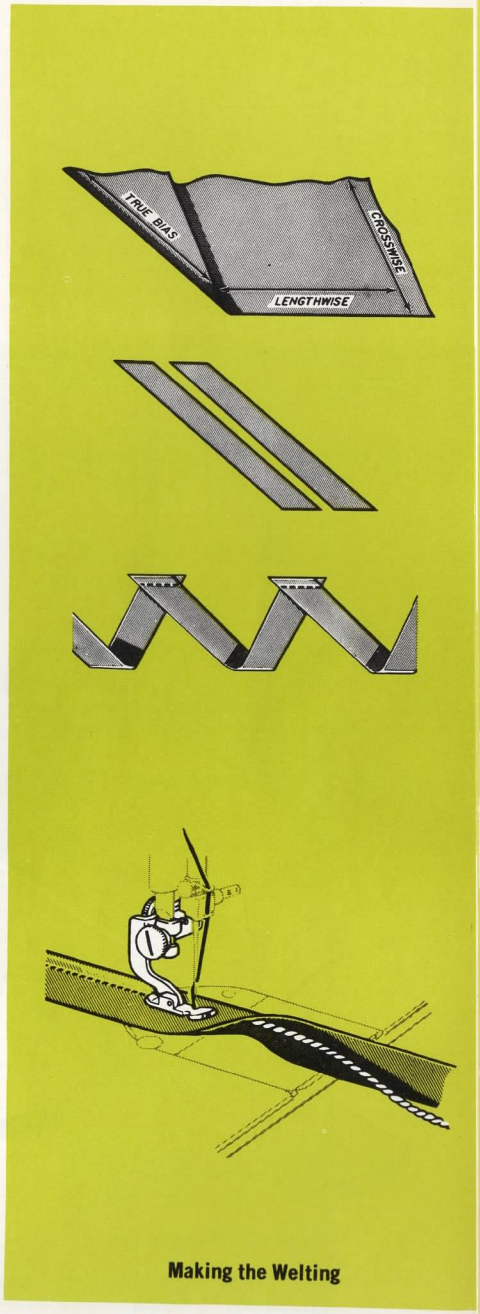
Corded Seams

Stitch Pattern: Any setting
Needle Position: **C**
Stitch Width: **O**
Stitch Length: Slightly longer than for regular seaming
Presser Foot: Zipper Foot
Feed Height: **R** or **F**

The corded seam is a professional treatment for slipcovers, children's clothes, blouses, and lingerie. To make a corded seam, make the welting first (or buy it ready made at a notions counter), then stitch it into the seam. For both steps, use the above settings and accessory.

Making the Welting

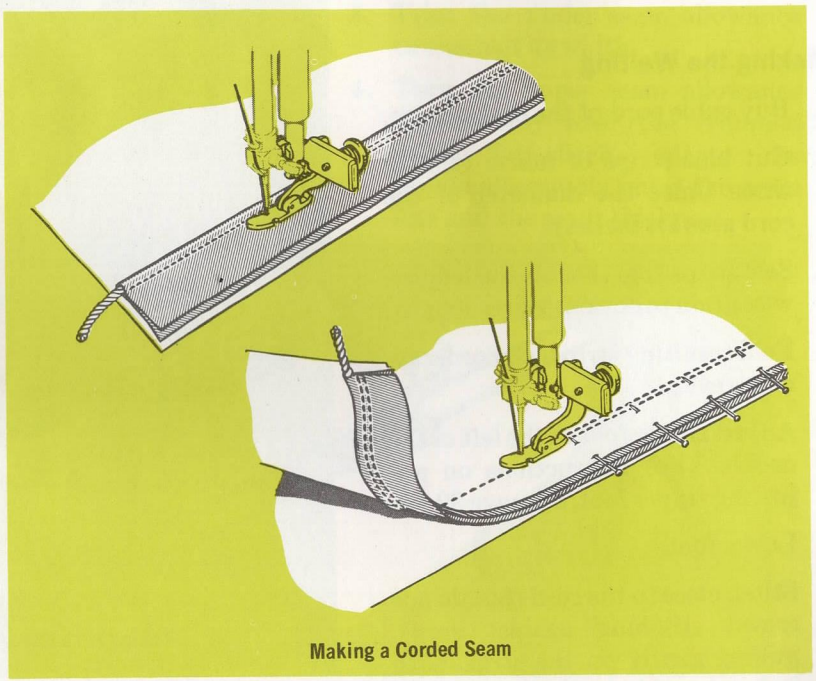
1. Buy cable cord of the desired size.
2. Cut bias strips of fabric (width: three times the diameter of the cord plus 1¼ inches).
3. Sew strips together on the lengthwise grain to obtain desired length.
4. Fold resulting strip over cord, raw edges even.
5. Adjust zipper foot to the left of the needle. (For instructions on adjusting zipper foot, see page 39.)
6. Lower foot.
7. Stitch close to the cord (but do not crowd stitching against cord), pulling gently on the strip, both in front and in back of the zipper foot.



Making the Welting

Stitching Welting into Seams

1. Adjust zipper foot to the right of the needle so that the bulk of the fabric will fall to the left.
2. Stitch welting to the right side of a single seam edge; guide the edge of the foot next to the cord but do not crowd.
3. Place the attached welting over the second seam edge, and pin or baste together.
4. Place the work under the needle, with the first stitching on top so that you can use it as a guide.
5. Stitch, this time crowding the foot against the cord.



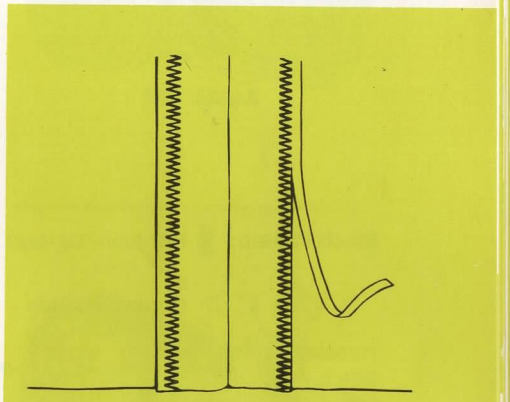
Making a Corded Seam

Seam Finishes

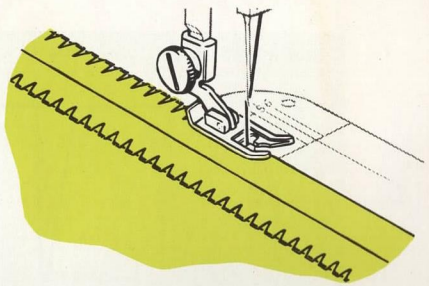
Stitch Pattern: (for plain zig-zag)
(for blindstitch)
or
(for multi-stitch zig-zag)
Needle Position: **C**
Stitch Width: To suit fabric, **2-5**
Stitch Length: **8-20,** depending on choice of stitch and fabric
Feed Height: **R**

Seam edges support the garment and should be given a durable finish if the fabric is likely to ravel.

1. Make a test sample first to determine whether plain zig-zag stitch ( ), blindstitch ( ), or multi-stitch zig-zag ( ) best suits your fabric. Adjust stitch length and stitch width settings to suit fabric. Choose the settings that will give you the most "open" stitch that will secure the fabric edge; avoid harsh, overstitching.
2. Trim the seam edges evenly.
3. Place stitching near the edge of the seam allowance or over the raw edge as illustrated.
4. If stitching is placed near the edge of the seam allowance, trim away the excess fabric after stitching.



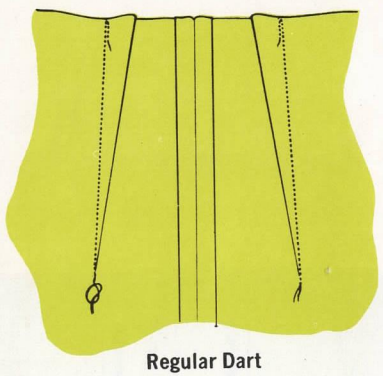
Trimming Seam Edges



Overedged Seam Finish

DARTS

Regular Darts



Regular Dart

Stitch Pattern: Any setting
Needle Position: **C**
Stitch Width: **O**
Stitch Length: About **12** or to suit fabric
Presser Foot: General Purpose
Feed Height: **R** or **F**

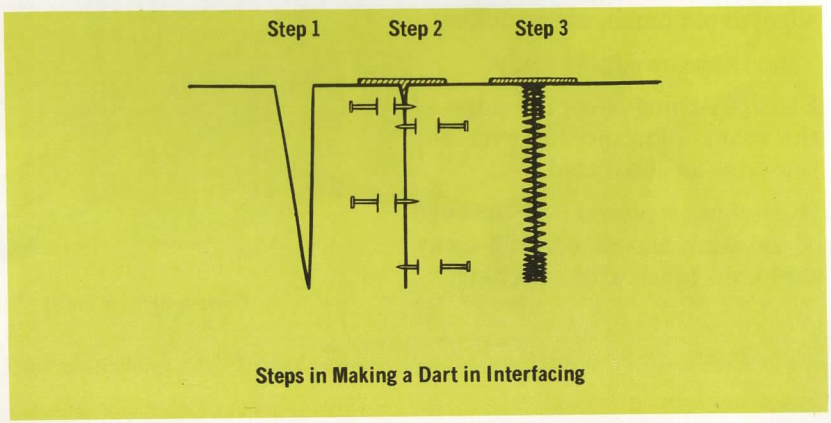
1. Stitch from the seam edge, tapering gradually to the point.
2. Stitch beyond the fabric to form a thread chain ½ to ¾ inch long.
3. Tie the thread ends into a single knot close to the stitching.

Darts in Interfacing

With zig-zag stitching, interfacings can be shaped without bulk.

Stitch Pattern: (for plain zig-zag)
or
(for multi-stitch zig-zag)
Needle Position: **C**
Stitch Width: **5**
Stitch Length: About **15** or to suit fabric
Presser Foot: General Purpose
Feed Height: **R**

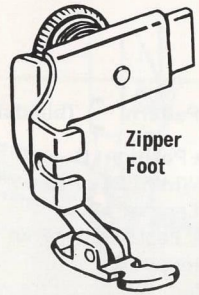
1. Cut out the dart allowance on the stitching line.
2. Bring raw edges together and pin over a muslin stay.
3. Stitch, backstitching at both ends



Steps in Making a Dart in Interfacing

ZIPPERS

At the notions counter in your Singer Center, there are many different kinds of zippers. You will find one that will be just right for whatever you wish to sew. The zipper package will contain easy-to-follow instructions. And, if you use the zipper foot, you will find it easy to form an even line of stitching close to the zipper.



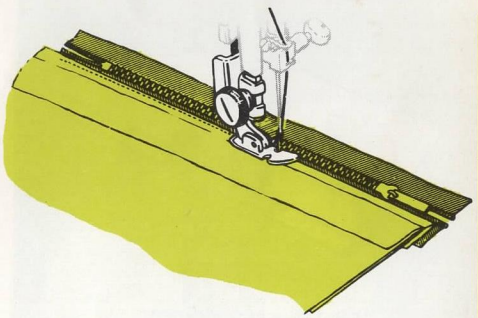
Straight Stitch Zipper Insertion

Stitch Pattern: Any setting
Needle Position: **C**
Stitch Width: **O**
Stitch Length: To suit fabric
Presser Foot: Zipper Foot
Feed Height: **R**

When the zipper is to the *right* of the needle:

1. Loosen the thumb screw at the back of the foot, and slide the foot to the *left* of the needle.
2. Check the position of the foot by lowering the needle into the side notch of the foot, making sure it clears the foot.
3. Lock the foot into position by tightening the thumb screw.

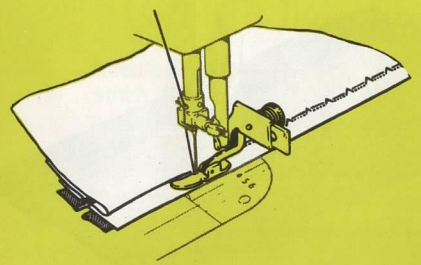
When the zipper is to the *left* of the needle, adjust the foot to the *right* of the needle in the same way.



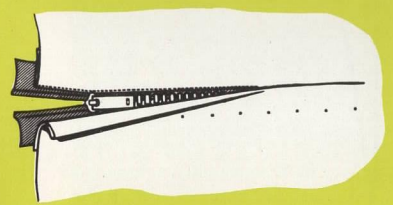
Zipper Insertion

Stitch Pattern: (blindstitch)

Needle Position: **C**
Stitch Width: **2½** or **3**
Stitch Length: **12**
Presser Foot: Zipper Foot
Feed Height: **R**



Final Step of Blindstitch Zipper Insertion



Completed Blindstitch Zipper Insertion

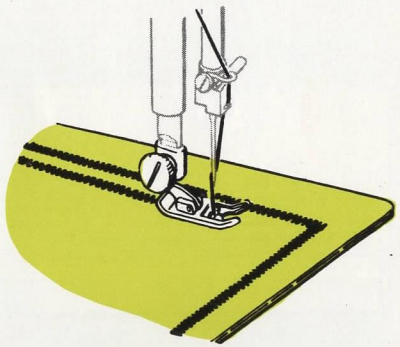
Blindstitch Zipper Insertion

On chiffons, velvets, and sheer fabrics, blindstitching the final step of a zipper insertion gives a fine finish that is almost invisible.

1. Allow a ⅞-inch seam allowance.
2. Start the insertion in the regular way, but omit the final step.
3. Work from the right side of the garment and pin the zipper tape into position. Pin through all layers. Smooth the fabric as you pin.
4. Baste about ⅜-inch from the seam line to provide a guide for blindstitching. Remove pins.
5. Adjust zipper foot to proper side as described under "Straight Stitch Zipper Insertion" on page 39.
6. Turn garment inside out.
7. Place zipper tape over feed and turn back the front section of the garment to the line of basting, creating a soft fold.
8. Set stitch width selector and position work so that the straight stitches go through the seam allowance and zipper tape, and the sideward stitches pierce a few threads of the fold.
9. Lower zipper foot and stitch slowly.
10. Remove basting and press.

TOP STITCHING

A practical, simple way to accent the lines of a dress or coat is to place one or more rows of stitching along collars, lapels, facing edges, pockets, sleeves, etc. For a tailored look, use lines of straight stitching. For decorative interest, use zig-zag stitching.



Top Stitching

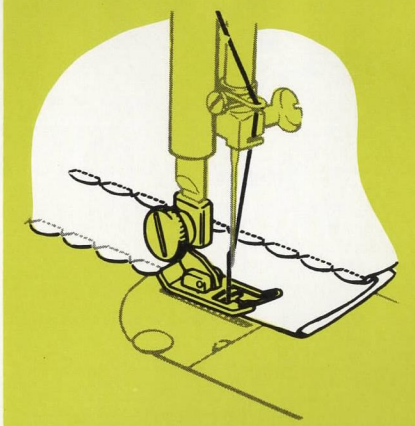
SHELL EDGING

Stitch Pattern: (blindstitch)

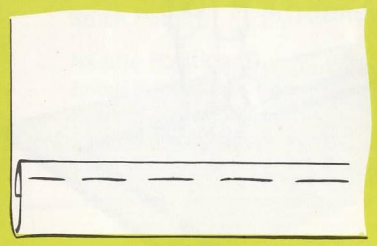
Needle Position: **C**
Stitch Width: To suit fabric
Stitch Length: To suit fabric
Presser Foot: General Purpose
Feed Height: **F**

On soft, fine fabrics, shell edging makes an attractive finish for narrow hems or bias folds.
Make a test on a sample of your fabric to find the right thread tension, stitch length, and stitch width.

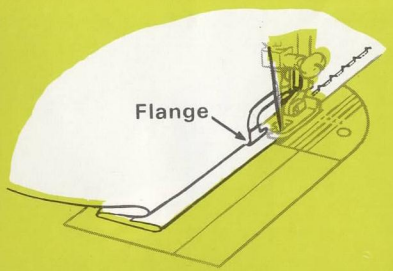
1. Place folded hem (basted, if necessary) or bias fold under presser foot, with hem or fold toward the left.
2. Stitch slowly, guiding fabric so that the sideward stitches do not pierce the folded edge.



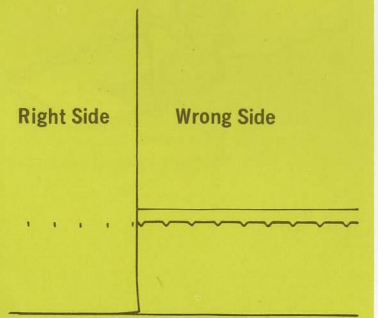
Shell Edging



Turn and Press Hem



Blindstitch Hem



Blindstitch Hem

BLINDSTITCH HEMS

Stitch Pattern: (blindstitch)

Needle Position: **C**
Stitch Width: **2-4**
Stitch Length: **10-15**
Presser Foot: General Purpose
Feed Height: **R**
Blindstitch Hem Guide

Blindstitching provides a durable hem finish that can be used on a variety of fabrics. It is best suited to straight hems. Taped, bound, turned, or unfinished hem edges can be blindstitched with equal ease. Blindstitching takes a little practice, however, so make a test sample first.

1. Mark, turn, and press hem.
2. If it is necessary to baste the hem, place the basting at least ½ inch from the top edge of the hem so that the basting will not be caught by the flange as you stitch.
3. Attach the blindstitch hem guide to the presser bar. (See page 7.)
4. With the work wrong side up and the bulk of the fabric to the left, turn the hem under, creating a soft fold about ¼ inch from the top edge of the hem.
5. Position the hem under the presser foot with the flange on the front of the guide resting on the ¼-inch hem edge and the soft fold against the wall of the flange.
6. Stitch so that straight stitches fall on hem edge and sideward stitches pierce the soft fold. While stitching, feed the soft fold against the wall of the flange and guide the hem edge in a straight line.

BUTTONS

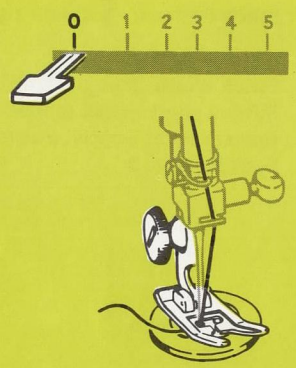
Stitch Pattern: (plain zig-zag)

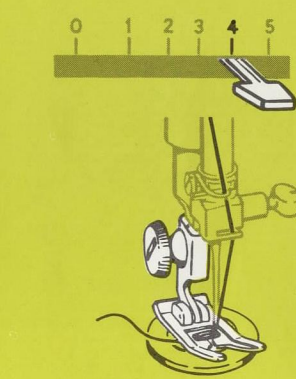
Needle Position: **L**
Stitch Width: **0** and **4**
Presser Foot: General Purpose
Feed Height: **D**

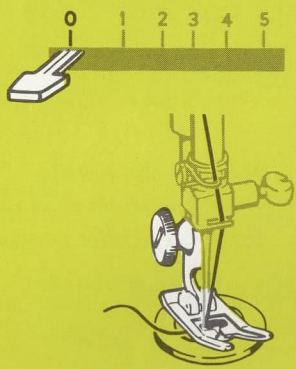
The space between the holes in the button determines stitch width settings. The 0 setting must always be used while positioning the needle over the left hole in the button and fastening stitching. For buttons with standard hole spacing, settings 0 and 4 are usually satisfactory. For buttons with narrow hole spacing, use setting 0 and decrease the width setting as necessary. To sew on two- or four-hole buttons, approximately one inch in diameter or larger:

1. Lower the feed by turning the feed regulating knob to D.
2. Set stitch width at 0. Position button under foot and lower the needle into the center of the left hole. Lower the foot. Turn hand wheel toward you until needle rises out of button.
3. Set stitch width at 4. When you begin to stitch, the needle should enter the right hole of the button. Take about six stitches at this setting. End on left side.
4. To fasten stitching, return to stitch width 0 and take about three stitches.

For best results, and when using buttons less than one inch in diameter, the button foot is recommended (available for separate purchase, see page 63).







Stitch Pattern: (plain zig-zag)

Needle Position: **L**
Stitch Width: (see page 45)
Stitch Length: FINE (above **25**)
Presser Foot: Special Purpose
Feed Height: **R**

Special Purpose Foot

Needle Position Selector

Be sure the needle position selector is in left (L) needle position.

BUTTONHOLES

Always make a test buttonhole on a sample of your fabric. Be sure to duplicate the thickness of the garment and include interfacing if appropriate.

Buttonhole Position

Accurate guidelines are essential to keep buttonholes a uniform distance from the faced edge of the garment, evenly spaced, and on the grain of the fabric.

Be sure the center line of the garment is marked with hand basting and that it follows the lengthwise grain of the fabric. With hand basting, mark a position guideline for each buttonhole, then mark the ends.

Horizontal buttonholes are placed to extend ⅛ inch beyond the center line basting of the garment. Horizontal guidelines for the buttonholes should follow the crosswise grain of the fabric and be longer than the finished buttonhole. Determine the length of the buttonhole as described on the next page, then mark the ends.

Vertical buttonholes are placed so that the center line basting of the garment is in the center of the buttonholes. Mark the ends of each buttonhole horizontally across the center line with basting and use the center line basting as a buttonhole guide when stitching.

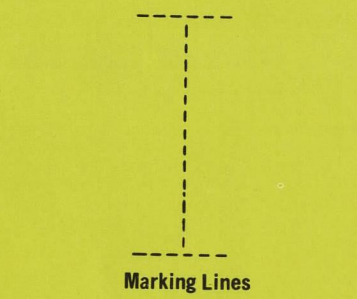
Be sure to mark and make the buttonholes on the correct side of the garment. Buttonholes in women's and girls' clothes are on the right side; on men's and boys' wear, on the left side.

Buttonhole Length

How long the opening needs to be depends on diameter and thickness of button. To find the right length:

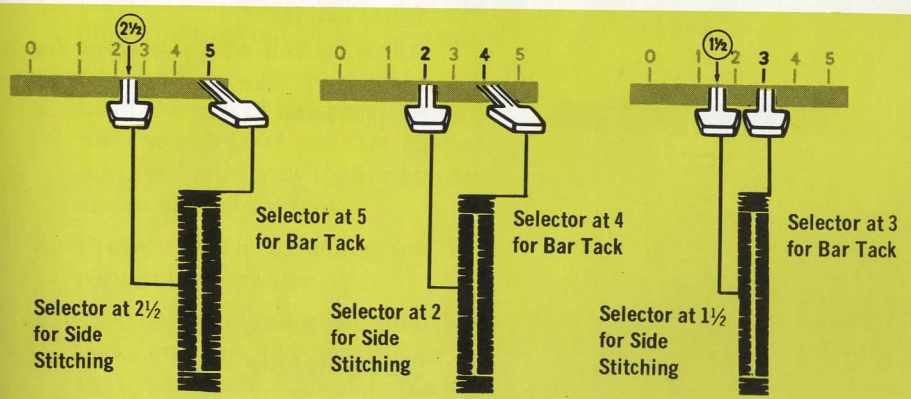
1. Cut a small hole in a scrap of your fabric and gradually enlarge it until the button slips through easily.
2. Add at least ⅛ inch (1/16 inch for each bar tack, which is the closing at each end of the buttonhole), and mark the fabric as shown.

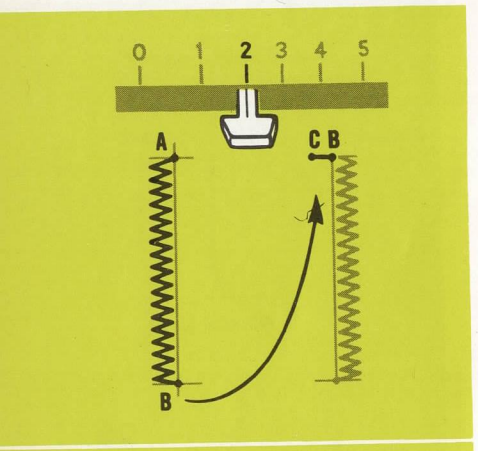
This bar-tack measurement is approximate; on some buttonholes, you may need to increase it to arrive at pleasing proportions.

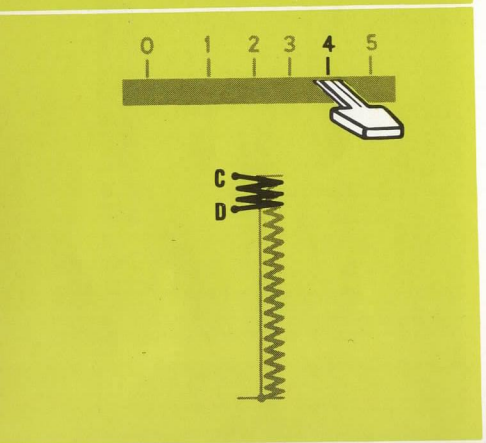


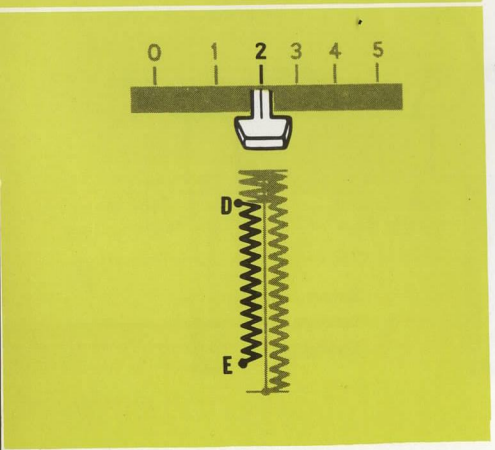
Stitch Width

You will use two stitch width settings: one for the side stitching and one for the bar tack. Three possible combinations are illustrated.









Procedure

Set the stitch pattern selector at ⋀⋀⋀, needle position selector at L, and stitch width selector at the width desired for the side stitching. Place work under needle, aligning center marking of buttonhole with notch in the special purpose foot.

Side Stitching

Position needle in fabric at point A. Lower foot and stitch to end of marking. Leave needle in fabric at point B. Raise foot and pivot work on needle. Lower foot. Take one stitch without changing width setting, bringing work to point C.

Bar Tack

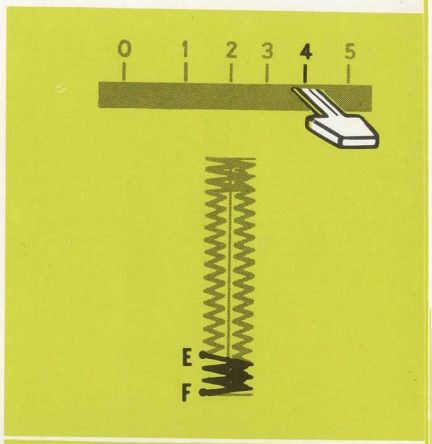
Raise needle.
Adjust stitch width selector for bar tacks and take at least six stitches. Stop at point D.

Side Stitching

Readjust stitch width selector for side stitching. Complete work to point E.

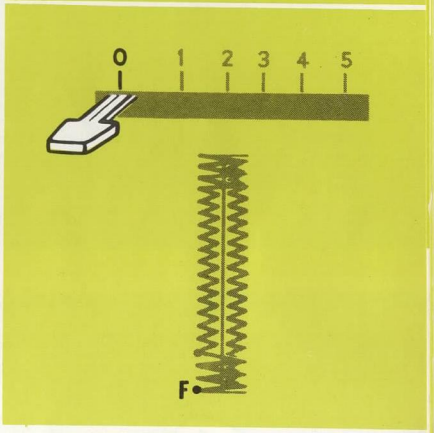
Final Bar Tack

Raise needle.
Adjust stitch width selector for bar tacks, and take at least six stitches ending at point F.



Fastening Stitch

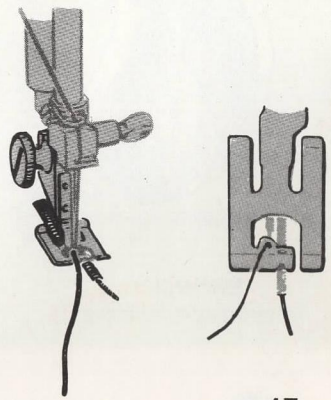
To secure stitching, move selector to 0 and take three stitches. Remove work, draw threads to underside, fasten, and trim. Cut opening for button with sharp scissors.



Corded Buttonholes

Soft threads used for embroidery and crocheting make suitable filler cords for raised buttonholes. A fine pearl cotton (size No. 8) or silk buttonhole twist is generally used.

1. Unwind a sufficient amount of the filler cord to avoid tension or strain on the cord.
2. Lead the end of the cord through the raised eyelet on the special purpose foot. Draw the cord under and in back of the foot.
3. Proceed with stitching as for regular buttonholes.
4. Just before making the final bar tack, cut the filler cord close to the eyelet guide. Complete the bar tack and fasten buttonhole stitching as usual.
5. Carefully trim cord ends.



APPLIQUE

Applique adds beauty and interest to clothes and household linens. Either contrasting or self fabric can be used effectively.

A zig-zag satin stitch is used for machine applique. The width of this stitch can be varied to accommodate fabrics of different weaves and textures.

There are two methods of appliqueing: trimming after stitching and stitching after trimming. To decide which method you wish to use, make a sample to see which is the more appropriate for your fabric and design.

- Position the design.
- Baste it to the fabric.

Method #1

Stitch Pattern: (plain zig-zag)
Needle Position: **C**
Stitch Width: **2-4**
Stitch Length: FINE (25 or above)
Presser Foot: Special Purpose
Feed Height: **R**

1. Select the zig-zag stitch, set stitch width at desired setting, and set stitch length on FINE.
2. Stitch, outlining the design with applique stitching.
3. Trim any excess fabric on the outer edges of the stitching. Remove basting.

Method #1
Trimming after Stitching

Method #2

Stitch Pattern: (plain zig-zag)
Needle Position: **C**
Stitch Width: **0**, then **2-4**
Stitch Length: **15** to **20**, then FINE
Presser Foot: Special Purpose
Feed Height: **R**

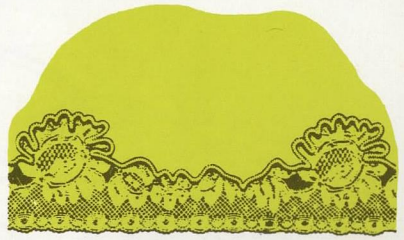
1. Outline the entire design with a short straight stitch.
2. Trim raw edges close to the stitching.
3. Adjust stitch width selector to desired width setting for applique stitch. Set stitch length selector on FINE.
4. Stitch, following and covering the straight-stitch outline. This step will produce a smooth over-edged finish, with no raw edges to be trimmed. Remove basting.

Method #2
Stitching after Trimming

Corded Applique

Corded applique, which gives a raised, three-dimensional effect, is a particularly attractive finish for lace applique.

Follow either Method #1 or #2, described above, but first insert a cord of gimp, crochet thread, or buttonhole twist into the center eyelet on the special purpose foot. (See "Hairline Seams," page 32, for threading instructions.)



Corded Lace Applique

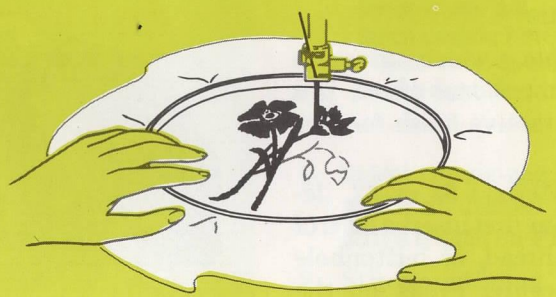
FREE-MOTION STITCHING

In free-motion stitching you sew without a presser foot and instead control fabric movement (and hence stitch length) yourself, by means of an embroidery hoop. Either a straight or a zig-zag stitch setting can be used. Because you can move the hoop in any direction—forward or backward, from side to side, and even diagonally—free-motion stitching is extremely useful for intricate embroidery designs. It is equally useful for darning. If you are embroidering, you can vary the length of stitches simply by moving the hoop faster or slower. The faster you move it, the more open the stitches will be. A slow hoop movement will produce closely packed stitches. You can also vary the width of the stitches, from a hairline to the full width of whatever stitch width setting you have chosen, simply by moving the hoop. If you move it sideways and stitch in a horizontal line, you will get a hairline; if you move it forward or backward and stitch in a vertical line, you will get full stitch width. Thus you can produce a ribbon-like effect in script lettering. This takes practice, but you can achieve some lovely effects that look much like hand embroidery.

For **darning**, the embroidery hoop used in free-motion stitching enables you to hold the fabric taut—a real advantage when your fabric is lightweight or soft and thus is likely to pucker (see page 54).

Preparing for Free-Motion Stitching

1. Get an embroidery hoop large enough to encompass the entire design or area to be darned.
2. Remove presser foot.
3. Set feed regulating knob at D.
4. Set stitch length selector at FINE.



Free-Motion Embroidery

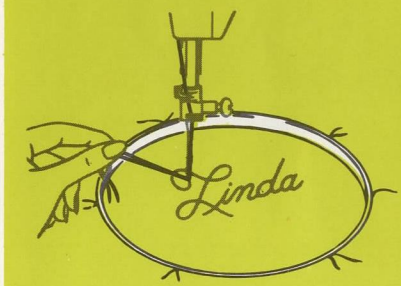
SCRIPT LETTERING

If you wish to embroider a whole name—on a child's dress or shirt, for example—you can do so by free-motion stitching.

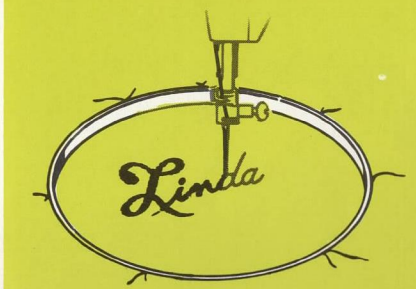
1. Always make a sample first to find the right stitch settings and spacing.
2. Trace or mark lettering on right side of fabric.
3. If the fabric is soft or loosely woven, add an underlay of crisp lawn or organdy.
4. Place work in embroidery hoop large enough to encompass the entire design. Be sure fabric is held taut.
5. Position work under needle and lower presser bar.
6. Hold needle thread loosely and turn hand wheel toward you to bring bobbin thread up through fabric at start of design. Hold both threads and lower the needle into the fabric.
7. Stitch, following outline of lettering. Maintain an even rate of speed so that stitches are uniformly spaced.

To produce a close satin stitch, move hoop slowly; to produce an open stitch, move hoop more rapidly. To shade the lettering, from wide to narrow stitching, turn the work slightly so that you will be moving it at an angle as you stitch.

Stitch Pattern: (plain zig-zag)
Needle Position: **C**
Stitch Width: **2-5**
Stitch Length: FINE (**25** or above)
Presser Foot: None
Feed Height: **D**



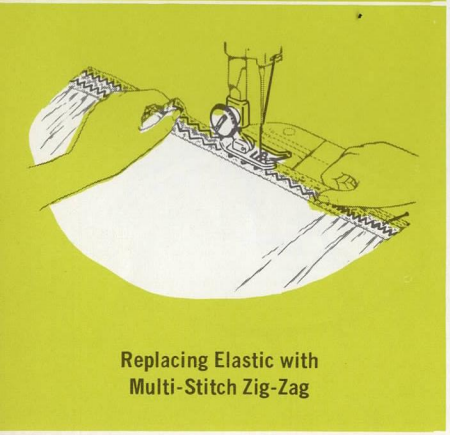
Script Lettering



Keeping up appearances

Stitch Pattern: (multi-stitch zig-zag)
Needle Position: **C**
Stitch Width: **2-5**
Stitch Length: **12** to **20**
Presser Foot: General Purpose
Feed Height: **R**

Mending a Tear with Multi-Stitch Zig-Zag



Replacing Elastic with Multi-Stitch Zig-Zag

MENDING

Zig-zag stitch patterns are just as useful for mending as they are for creative sewing. The multi-stitch zig-zag stitch ( ) forms a firm flexible bond for repairing tears and attaching elastic. The plain zig-zag stitch ( ) is useful in making bar tacks for reinforcement.

Tears

1. Trim ragged edges.
2. Place underlay on the wrong side of tear for reinforcement. Do not baste.
3. Stitch on the right side, bringing the edges of the tear together.
4. Shorten stitch length at ends and corners to give extra strength.
5. Trim underlay.

Elastic

1. When replacing waistline elastic, use the same settings as for "Tears" above.
2. Fit elastic for desired snugness at waistline, allowing one inch for joining. Lap the ends and join with zig-zag stitching.
3. Divide the elastic band and the garment waistline into quarters. Lap the elastic over the fabric and pin together at these intervals.
4. Take a few stitches to anchor the elastic to fabric, then hold the elastic taut as you stitch.

Bar Tacks

Use a closed plain zig-zag stitch to bar-tack garters, pockets, zippers, shoulder straps, etc.

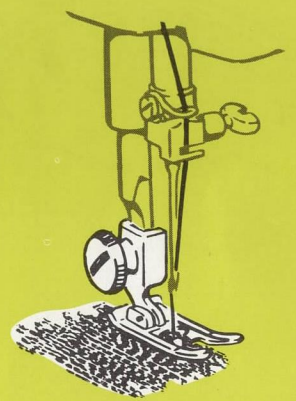
DARNING

You may choose to darn either with or without an embroidery hoop. When greater control is needed, free-motion stitching with an embroidery hoop is usually best.

Darning Without Embroidery Hoop

Stitch Pattern: Any setting
Needle Position: **C**
Stitch Width: **0**
Presser Foot: General Purpose
Pressure Dial: **D**
Feed Height: **D**

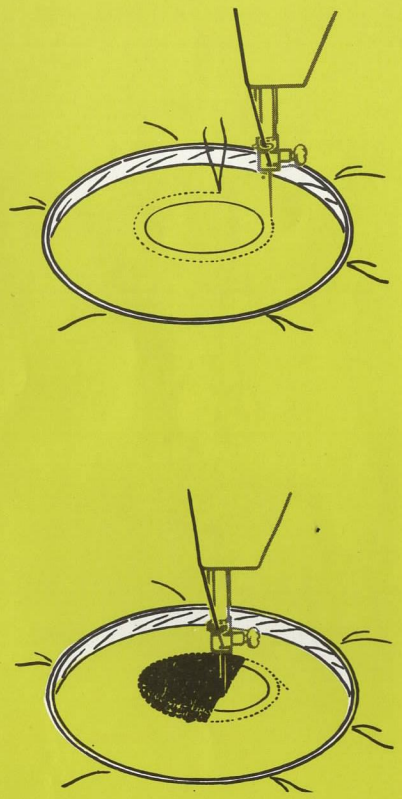
1. If area to be darned is open, baste an underlay in place.
2. Place area to be darned under presser foot.
3. Lower presser foot and start stitching, alternately drawing fabric *gently* toward you and pulling it *gently* away from you.
4. Continue this forward and backward motion as you fill the area with parallel lines of stitching.
5. For additional strength, turn the work and cover area with crosswise lines of stitching.



Darning Without Embroidery Hoop

Darning With Embroidery Hoop

Stitch Pattern: Any setting
Needle Position: **C**
Stitch Width: **0**
Stitch Length: FINE (**25** or above)
Presser Foot: None
Feed Height: **D**



Darning With Embroidery Hoop

1. Trim ragged edges from area to be darned.
2. Center worn section in embroidery hoop.
3. Position work under needle and lower presser bar to engage tension.
4. Hold needle thread loosely with left hand, turn hand wheel toward you, and draw bobbin thread up through fabric. Hold both thread ends and lower needle into fabric.
5. Outline area to be darned with running stitches for reinforcement.
6. Stitch across opening, moving hoop under needle at a slight angle from lower left to upper right. Keep lines of stitching closely spaced and even in length.
7. When opening is filled, turn work and cover area with crosswise lines of stitching.

Caring for your sewing machine

Your sewing machine is a fine yet sturdy precision instrument, and it will serve you perfectly for many years if you take a few simple steps to keep it in good condition. How often you will need to clean, oil, and lubricate the machine will depend on how often you use it and where you keep it. The following general guidelines assume that you will be sewing two or three times a week. But if you use the machine continuously, clean and oil it daily. Or, if you keep it in a very warm or damp place, oil and lubricate it more frequently than the guidelines suggest. SINGER* lubricant and SINGER* oil are available for purchase at your Singer Center.

EVERY WEEK OR SO

Remove lint and fluff from exposed parts. (As a matter of fact, you will be able to see the lint and fluff gathering on these parts, and we recommend that you remove them as they accumulate.)

With a soft cloth, clean:

- Tension discs.
- Take-up lever and thread guides.
- Presser bar and needle bar.
- Machine surface (arm and bed).

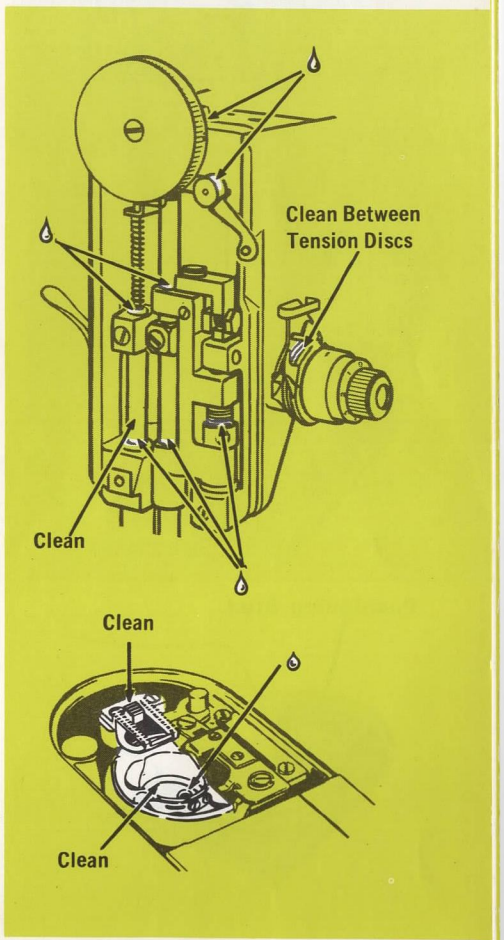
If necessary, dampen the cloth to clean the machine surface. *Do not use detergents.*

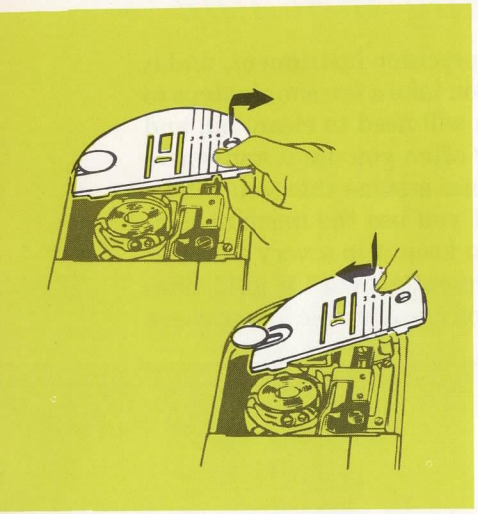
With a lint brush, clean:

- Behind face plate.
- Bobbin area.

(*For instructions on removing and replacing face plate, bobbin case and throat plate, see pages* 56 *and* 57).

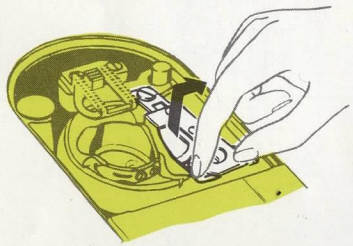
After each cleaning apply a drop (but no more than a drop) of SINGER oil to the areas shown. Then sew a few lines of stitching on a scrap of fabric to remove excess oil.

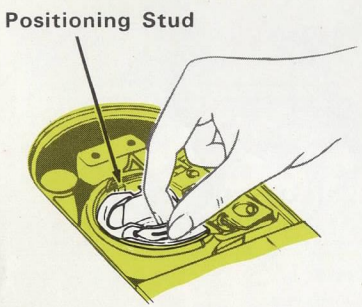




Removing and Replacing Throat Plate

- Raise presser foot. (You do not need to remove the presser foot.)
- Turn hand wheel toward you until the needle is at its highest position.
- Open slide plate.
- Place thumb under right side of throat plate and lift up until throat plate snaps free.
- Replace throat plate under clamping pin, push gently to the left, and press down until it snaps into place.



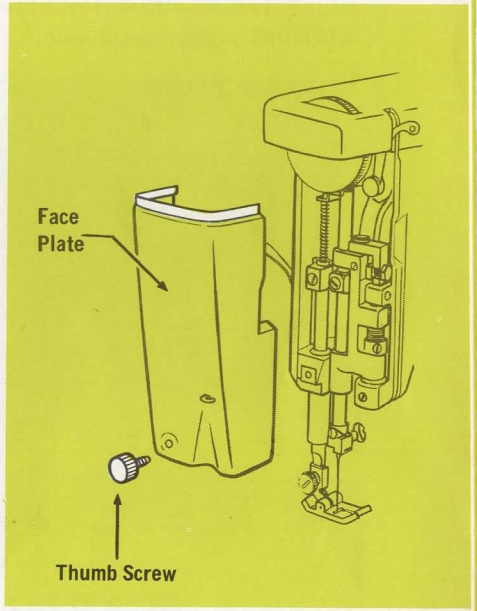


Removing and Replacing Bobbin Case

- Open slide plate, raise needle, and remove throat plate.
- Lift and push holder to right, as shown, and remove bobbin case.
- Remove all lint and fluff.
- Replace bobbin case so that groove under tension spring fits on hook raceway and fork of case straddles positioning stud under feed dog.
- Push holder to left until it snaps into position.
- Replace throat plate.

Removing and Replacing Face Plate

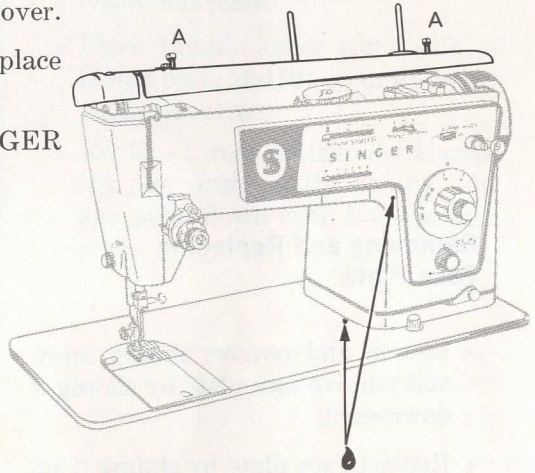
- Loosen and remove thumb screw and remove face plate by sliding it downward.
- Replace face plate by sliding it up so that top edge of plate is engaged under edge of arm top cover.
- Align screw hole at lower edge of plate with screw hole in machine and replace and tighten thumb screw.

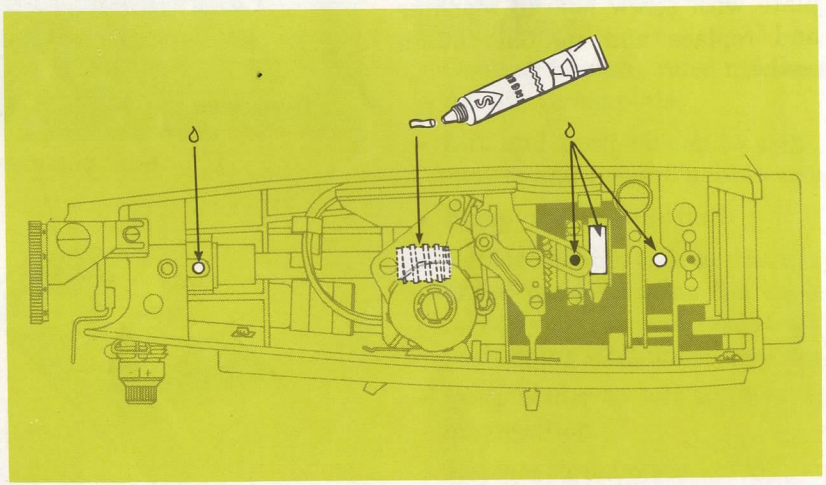


EVERY MONTH OR SO

Oil and lubricate parts under the arm cover.

- Disconnect machine from electricity supply.
- Remove screws A; lift off arm cover.
- Apply a drop of oil to each place indicated.
- Apply a small amount of SINGER lubricant to gears as shown.
- Replace arm cover.

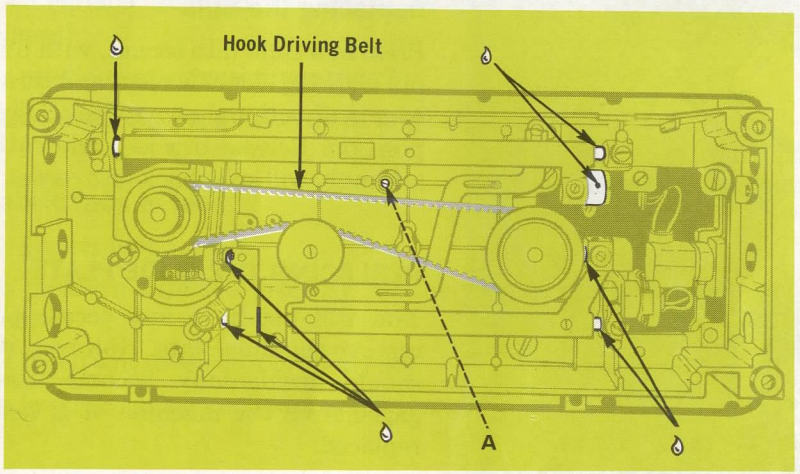




Oil parts under the bottom cover.

- Disconnect machine plug from the electrical receptacle at right end of machine. If your machine is a portable, remove the carrying case base (as instructed below).
- Tilt machine back and remove retaining nut from threaded stud A, being careful not to lose felt washer, and remove cover from underside of machine.
- Oil each of the places indicated by arrows. Avoid getting oil on any part of motor or hook driving belt.
- Replace bottom cover, felt washer, and retaining nut. Tighten retaining nut with a screwdriver.

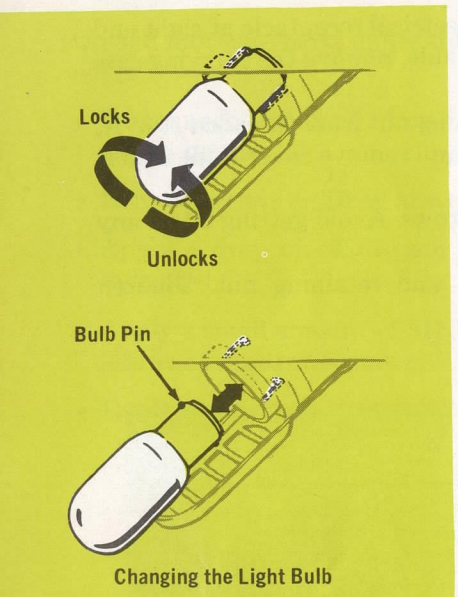
Motor Requires No Lubrication



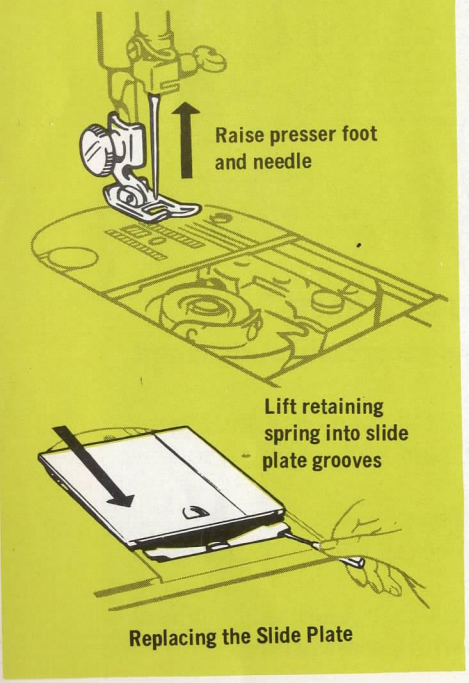
REMOVING AND REPLACING CARRYING CASE BASE

Disconnect machine plug from electrical receptacle at right end of machine

- Turn machine so that back is toward you. Tilt head back and loosen and remove the two screws at back of base and retaining nut in center.
- Set machine upright and lift up and out of base.
- Replace machine in base, after bottom cover has been attached, making sure machine bed is fully recessed.
- Turn machine so that back is toward you; tilt back and replace screws and retaining nut. Tighten screws with a screwdriver.



Changing the Light Bulb



Replacing the Slide Plate

CHANGING THE LIGHT BULB

Be sure power and light switch is in OFF position.

Removing the Bulb

With thumb and forefinger lower the light bracket. Do not attempt to unscrew bulb. Press it up into socket and at same time turn bulb over in direction shown to unlock bulb pin.

Replacing the Bulb

Press new bulb into socket, with bulb pin entering slot of socket, and turn it over in direction shown to lock bulb in position. Release bracket, and entire assembly will snap back into recess.

REPLACING THE SLIDE PLATE

You will not have any occasion to remove the slide plate. However, if it should accidentally become disengaged from the machine, it is easily replaced.

- Raise presser foot and needle.
- Place slide plate in slideway with the front edge close to, but not covering, the retaining spring (as shown).
- With a screwdriver, lift each end of the spring into each of the side grooves on the underside of the plate.
- Draw the plate gently toward you and fully engage the spring.
- Close slide plate.

PERFORMANCE CHECK LIST

If machine fails to start:

- Are electrical plugs properly connected?
- Is power and light switch on?

If thread breaks:

- Is machine properly threaded?
- Is thread free of slubs and knots?
- Is needle the correct size for the thread and fabric you are using?
- Is a catalog 2020 (15 x 1) needle securely tightened in the needle clamp?
- Is needle-thread tension too tight?
- Are thread guides, tension discs, and bobbin area lint-free?

If fabric fails to feed:

- Is presser foot down?
- Is pressure adjusted properly for the weight and texture of your fabric?
- Is stitch length selector properly set?
- Is feed regulating knob properly adjusted?

Remember to:

Set stitch width selector at 0 before you move stitch pattern selector dial.

Refer to your instruction book. It was written to explain the most efficient way to operate and use this versatile new machine.

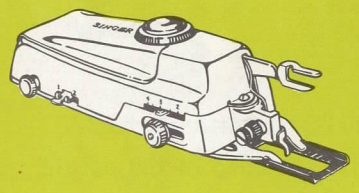
Keep your machine in good working condition by following the easy at-home-care steps outlined in the instruction book.

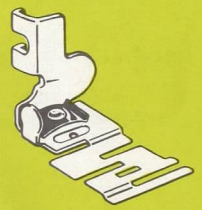
Enjoy sewing! If you have any questions, please write to:

Department of Sewing Education
The Singer Company
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020

FASHION AIDS AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE

Among the many *Fashion* Aids that will fit your *Stylist* sewing machine are those described below. These are available at your local Singer Center. These aids will increase the versatility of your machine and enable you to give your sewing that extra professional designer touch.





*Professional** Buttonholer #102575

The *Professional* buttonholer enables you to make a buttonhole in a fraction of the time required by other methods. You choose the style and the size, and the buttonholer guides the fabric to make either straight or eyelet-end buttonholes.

Edge Stitcher #36865

The edge stitcher regulates the placement of straight stitching close to a fabric edge by means of a series of slotted guides.

Hemmer Foot #161671

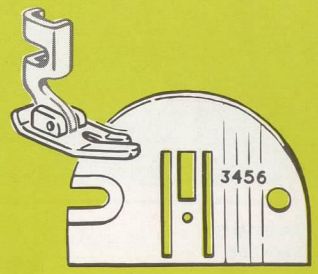
Using the hemmer foot, you can turn and stitch a hem in a single operation. Thus you can eliminate basting or pinning whenever you are making narrow hems.

Seam Guide #161172

The seam guide will help you to stitch seams of perfectly uniform width. It is especially useful for curved seams or topstitching, when absolute accuracy is required. Also, because it allows you to guide stitches at any distance between ⅛-inch and 1¼ inches from the fabric edge, the guide will help you to sew very narrow or unusually wide seams.

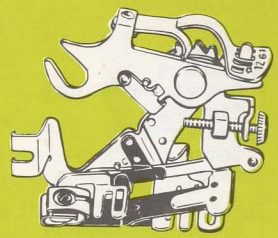
Straight Stitch Fittings #153267 #102469

The straight stitch snap-on presser foot and straight stitch throat plate are used when close control is needed, as in stitching a curved seam, close to an edge, and top stitching. Also use when stitching delicate fabrics, knits, tricots, and synthetics.



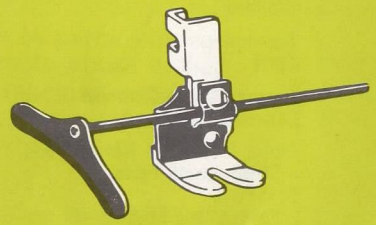
Ruffler #86742

The ruffler offers a simple effective way to make gathered and pleated ruffles. Ruffles can be made separately or made and applied in one operation.



Quilting Foot #35932

The quilting foot is excellent for the placement of stitching in block, floral or scroll designs and is especially well adapted to stitching lightly padded materials. The short, open foot permits following curved lines with ease and accuracy; the adjustable space guide placed to the right or left of the needle keeps rows of stitching parallel.



Button Foot #161613

This short, open foot holds any two-hole or four-hole button securely for stitching. The groove in the foot can be used to hold a needle, over which a thread shank can be formed.

Leather and Suede Needle, Catalog 2032 (15 x 2)

This needle is recommended whenever you stitch leather or suede. Its slim wedge point pierces skins cleanly to ensure a neat, uniform stitch. Use it in place of the catalog 2020 (15 x 1) needle. Available in sizes 11, 14 and 16.

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SINGER
GUARANTEE

WE GUARANTEE that each SINGER* sewing machine has been carefully manufactured and is in perfect operating condition on delivery. When subject to normal family use and care, any parts requiring replacement at any time owing to defects in material or workmanship will be replaced without charge.

THIS GUARANTEE does not apply to parts requiring replacement owing to natural wear or to abuse or negligence of the user or in the event the machine is serviced by other than a SINGER representative or Approved Dealer or with parts other than those supplied by The Singer Company.

IN ADDITION to the above guarantee of parts, each machine will be inspected and adjusted whenever necessary without charge for labor for a period of one year from date of purchase.

THIS GUARANTEE is effective only with respect to the person making the purchase from The Singer Company or one of its Approved Dealers. The original Sales Agreement, or Cash Receipt, must be presented to obtain the benefits of the guarantee.

AGREEMENTS inconsistent with the foregoing shall be void and of no effect.

THE SINGER COMPANY